ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,148—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B "HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th Augt.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewes	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4280	900	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SURAT, 4th October.
SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
BOSSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	G. Wallnechnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Cosanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Aug. 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,200 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 23rd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush,
He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE.
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on Application.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEERS, STOUTS,
OF BEST QUALITY AND REPUTE.

TREACHER'S

PILSENER BEER.
BASS'S BEER.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

Specially bottled at the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best "LIGHT BEER" in the Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Per case of	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz	6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles "	4 0	4 8	6 " ½ "	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bots.	Credit. Per doz. Bots.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bots.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A.	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	9 0	6 0	10 0	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen qts	6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 doz. qts	18 10	20 12
Do. pts	4 12	5 6	Do. of 6 " pts	28 6	32 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.
N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!
WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
ROUGH CHIP.
DOUBLE BRIMS,
BEST
FINISH.

STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.

STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]
C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.
In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR via LAMU and MOMBASSA are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port, and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 20th August, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

(OWNER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.)
FOR SALE.

AT Simla, the well-known Business, called the CURIOSITY MART. The Business consists of Works of Art, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese and European (no Gold or Jewellery). Good opportunity to those with a Capital wishing to start a profitable business.

For further particulars apply to—

A. M. JACOB,
Belvedere, Simla.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1894 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Tenth Day of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th Day of August, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by 5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6 4
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 4	7½ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 14	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7 4
6½ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8½ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8½ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8 0
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 8 „	6 5	10 „ „ 3½ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
„ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
14 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
STRIPED PATTERN.		DIAMOND PATTERN.	
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
Continued Success! Crowded Nightly!

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
The Superb Burlesque, in 2 Acts,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS;
Concluding with the Beautiful Transformation Scene,
"THE BOWER OF ROSES."

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Japanese Opera,
"THE MIKADO;"
OR, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
(By Request)
The Emotional Domestic Drama,
"EAST LYNNE."

THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST,
"LA MASCOTTE."

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BARRACK FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, M.W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Military Store Lane, Fort, consisting couches, iron bedstead, iron safe, bath tubs, biers, punkha fringes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 20, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPORE LANE, GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Cawasjee Muncherjee Pastakia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aspandiar Pallonjee Shroff, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of November, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 85 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3382, and street No 31, all which said premises are situate at and on the north side of Old Sonapore Lane, Girgaum, in the registration district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gola Rana Manakchand Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by vacant ground belonging to the fazendar, beyond which is the said old Sonapore Lane, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, Attorneys for the vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON WASTE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Chinchpoogly, by order of the Bombay Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragjee Heerjee and Co.—

About 22,210 lbs. oily cotton waste.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BEADS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 pm., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esmailjee Tyebally.—

M 92-95—5 cases beads.
C B 1-7—7 „ glass beads.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,

At No. 6, Victoria Cross Road.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

The property of H. P. G. MACPHERSON, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable Furniture, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, where the kit has been removed for sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant,
the Property of
Lieut.-Col. W. S. BISSET, R.E., C.I.E.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 case containing 5 boxes each 1,000 cake ornaments, household furniture, consisting of drawing-room couches and chairs, easychairs, round and writing tables, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawyers, marble-top tables, sideboard, almyrah, dressing glasses, glass door cupboard, wadrobe, &c.

6 crates earthenware, consisting of plates, dishes, bowls, tea and sugar pots, chamber pots, cups and saucers, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
10 boxes fancy trimming.
6 „ black white and cream velling.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Framjee Confectioner—

About 70 boxes real McGregor Old Highland Whisky.

By order of Natha Khoosal and Co, and on account and at the risk of Chatoorbhuj Roychund—

2 pearl caps, 1 pearl necklace, 1 diamond googri, 1 diamond punchi, 1 nine gem armlet, 1 gold watch, 1 silver watch, and 1 silver strainer.

By order of S. Cassum Visram and Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdul Latiff Ahmed—

15 velvet carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES SPANISH STRIPES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Pooranchund Purmesridass, of Cawnpore—

P P
M B 1520-23—10 cases 300 pieces Spanish stripes.

SALE OF 6 CASES CAP INSERTIONS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Ghafur Zainulhuq, Delhi—

V B D—2219-24—6 cases cap insertions with rich embroidery.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the following goods on account of the concerned—

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of light, easy, rocking and office chairs, of various patterns, folding and children's sofas.

An invoice of English plate glasses by Pilkiton Brothers.

Also valuable and substantial dining and drawing-room furniture, the property of Mr. C. Stewart.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 20, 1894.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 7th September, 1894, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of HENRY DUNCAN TAYLOR, late of No. 20, The Boultons, Kensington, in the County of London, a retired Major-General, who died at No. 20, The Boultons aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate were granted on the 6th day of August, 1894, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION
(Registered According to the Company's Act of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:—MAZAGON.
BRANCH OFFICES { 60, TAMARIND LANE, FORT and KALBADEVI ROAD.

THE object of the Association is a TWOFOLD one:—First, to improve the Status of the POORER CLASSES both MORALLY and SOCIALLY; and, Secondly, to HELP the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of Deceased Subscribers.

To secure the first object the Association is going to start a Paper, to be called "THE AMICUS PAUPERUM," and to render the paper a success it has secured the services of learned gentlemen of University repute as Editors and Contributors.

For the fulfilment of the second point, the Association will distribute annually among the Nominees of the defunct Subscribers as many Rupees as there are Subscribers on the list for the year.

"THE AMICUS PAUPERUM."

An Anglo-Vernacular Weekly will be PUBLISHED from the 2nd of September, 1894, in the English, Marathi and Guzerati Languages. Its size will be four forms of Demy consisting of eight pages of printed matter. The Subscription is Rupees (3) Three only a year including postage.

For Rules and Regulations apply to
THE SECRETARY and MANAGER.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ માખ,
i. e., PEEROO MAHOMAD.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 329, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
આશાર વીરજની કુ૦,
i. e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1894. Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATUBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on Business in Bombay in Khoja Mohola, outside the Fort, by means of his Moonim, Ebrahim Rajan.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1892, the following immoveable Properties will be SOLD, on the Premises, by Public Auction, in Two Lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1894.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following Properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.—AT 3 P.M.

All that piece of land, with the messuage or dwelling-house thereon, situate in Camatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing 2,371 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under No. 94, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165, and bounded on the East by the property of Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the West and North by vacant Municipal land, and on the South partly by the Government tank, and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT NO. 2.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece of partly Government and partly Fazendary land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher Street, now called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 294 square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 22, and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, and on the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building, Fort, Bombay:—Dated this 17th Day of July, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
HE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co. ...	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or Pair, by Windower.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

TO BE LET.—One Small BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, near Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's Bungalow.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...	Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idar entered the dock on Saturday; and the steamer City of Edinburgh left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Europa entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 18th August, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 844, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

THEFT AT A MILL.—Mr. Sorabji Kaikobad, an assistant engineer in the Bomonji Petit Mill, Arthur Road, has reported to the police that, on the 15th instant some confusion occurred in the mill premises on account of a lad being accidentally crushed between the rollers of the machinery, and that while he was absent at the scene of the accident, some one entered his room and walked off with six gold studs and a pair of spectacles with gold frames, of the collective value of Rs. 84, from an open table drawer.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) —

March	L'Esprit de Corps ... Mallandaine
Euphonian Solo	Maria di Rohan ... Donizetti
Valse	Nanine ... Moncrieff.
Reminiscences of Thn Gaiety	... Lutz.
Intermezzo	Moonlight ... Boggetti.
Galop	Champagne ... Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A WONDERFUL LOCK.—Mr. Nagurdas Purbhoodas, the well-known fire-proof safe dealer, has placed in the market a remarkable lock, which he styles "Nagur's patent dectector padlock." It is cleverly designed, excellently well made and finished and easy to work. What renders it peculiarly valuable is that only its own key will open it and the insertion of any other key but its own moves the detector which immediately secures the key beyond the possibility of removal till a master-key with which each lock is furnished, is brought into service. The lock is absolutely unpickable and therefore thief-resisting.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sukhia Hurry was brought up on a charge of causing hurt with a stick to Morarji Mulji, a Guzerati Hindu, on Friday night. The complainant was asked by the wife and daughter of the accused to read a letter which the former had received but which they could not read. Accused happened to turn up on the scene and suspecting complainant of improper behaviour with his wife and daughter hit him on the head with a stick. Complainant having been removed to hospital the case was remanded to enable him to give evidence.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—There was a crowded house again, on Saturday night, when the grand military drama, "Held by the Enemy," was staged by Mr. Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company, at the Tivoli Theatre. The audience were thoroughly pleased, and a most successful season may be predicted. Mr. Tommy Empson and Mr. R. Stephenson went through their respective parts very creditably, and Miss Nellie de Lorme, Miss Kingsly, and Miss Fanny Stanley took the part of the Misses M'Cren with great effect. To-night, the refreshing burlesque, "Queen of Hearts," will be produced; while to-morrow the ever popular Japanese opera "Mikado" will be staged.

DEATH OF AN INVETERATE DRUNKARD.—A coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday, at Pathan Street, on the body of Dugdoo Govind, a reckla-driver, aged forty years, residing in the above locality. The deceased who used to squander his earnings in liquor, had disappeared for the last two or three weeks. At 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a neighbour found him lying in front of his room in the passage, breathing very heavily. As it was not an uncommon thing to see the deceased in that state, the neighbour took no notice then, but at 7 o'clock, in the morning, seeing deceased still lying in the passage went to him, and found him dead. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned by the jury.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.—A correspondent says:—A great number of the G.I.P.R. Volunteers of D Company, the majority consisting of loco. men, held a meeting in the institute, on the evening of the 13th instant, to discuss the question of the compensation allowance, to be granted to the working class of the above railway. After prolonged argument it was decided that those entitled to this allowance and who have not yet received it should resign the above corps. As to what their reasons are for this, I do not know, and as to what volunteering has to do with this compensation, I cannot say. These men are labouring under a wrong idea, that the officials of the Traffic Department have already received this allowance. This they gathered from a letter in your paper, signed "Line Clear." Of course, there are a great number in this station who are really in want of this allowance, and will consider it a god-send.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Narayen Dhuroo Street, touching the death of Kesserbai, a young Hindu woman, aged eighteen years, the wife of one Ramchunder, a student in the Elphinstone High School. They were married about four years ago, and had been living happily together. Since Tuesday last, Kesserbai had been suffering from pain in the head, giddiness, and vomiting, and had been under the treatment of Dr. Coutinho. On Friday and Saturday, she had very high fever and spoke incoherently. At about half-past 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, deceased's father-in-law found the door leading to the well at the back of the house open, and the deceased missing. The police were informed, and a search was made but without effect. Eventually the well at the back of the house was dragged and Kesserbai's corpse was recovered. There were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

RUNNING OVER A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Goona Hurry, a hack-victoria driver, was charged with furious driving and causing injury to a police sepoy by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Frederick Smith, signaller, Government Telegraph Office, who was called as a witness, said that on Friday night, a police sepoy, doing duty near the Post Office buildings, complained to him that a hack-victoria which had been driven furiously, passed along the road. The lamps were not lighted, and one of the wheels had passed over his foot, rendering him unfit to stand or walk. Witness afterwards ran towards the Church Gate Railway Station and stopped the gharry when the accused told him that the horse being a newly broken animal had taken fright and run away not heeding the driver's efforts to pull up. The sepoy ran alongside the gharry to stop the horse, and while doing so the wheel might have passed over his foot. To enable the sepoy to come to court the case was remanded.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A CART-DRIVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry, at the morgue, on Saturday, regarding the circumstances, under which Kassia Dewji, a cart-driver, aged twenty-five years, residing at Anjeer Baug, Mount Road, Mazagon, met his death. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, a foul smell emanated from the deceased's hut, the door of which was fastened from inside. A policeman being told of this burst open the door, and found the deceased lying dead on the floor. The body was then in an advanced state of decomposition. The sepoy immediately communicated the circumstance to Inspector Ellis, who under the instructions of the coroner got the body removed to the morgue. The deceased was last seen alive on the 4th instant, when he stated that he intended to go to his native country to see his parents. It also transpired in the course of the inquiry that another cart-driver, named Mooktiar, had, a few days before, accused the deceased with having illicit intercourse with his wife. During the quarrel that ensued Mooktiar struck deceased. Dr. Nusserwanji Hormusji Chowksey, who performed an autopsy on the body of the deceased, said that the contents of the stomach smelt strongly of liquor. There were no external marks of violence or signs of any internal injuries. He was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, due to excessive drinking. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein, alleged to have been previously convicted, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with causing hurt to one Cassum Haji Moos, a billiard-room keeper, at the Northbrook Gardens, and also a dealer in churnam. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that one Ameer Jan, a woman, was formerly in the keeping of the accused, but latterly she deserted him, and had now been living with the complainant. At 11 o'clock, on the night of the 2nd instant, complainant left his billiard-room for a few minutes, followed by his servant, Jaidalli, who carried a lighted lamp in his hand as it was then very dark. As the complainant was returning, the accused, in company of another man, suddenly went up to him, and having asked him, "Why have you been keeping my mistress, although I told you not to do so?" delivered two blows on the complainant's stomach with a clenched fist. He then called his companion, who was standing at a short distance, and ordered him "to strike." The latter immediately made a rush, and having struck the complainant on the head with a stick, with which he was armed, ran away with the accused. A policeman was sent for; and the complainant, who was then bleeding from the injuries on the head, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained until the following evening when he left for his place, as the cholera epidemic was prevailing in the hospital. The accused was arrested the next day, at Falkland Road, and on being confronted, was identified by the complainant. The witnesses for the complainant having been examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the case was adjourned to the 25th instant on the application of Mr. Byrne.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—This morning, at eight o'clock, a meeting was held at the Anjuman Bahauddin Madresseh, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the children of the schools awarded by Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani. Besides the members a few other gentlemen were also present. The chair was occupied by Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, honorary secretary of the Anjuman. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Burhanudin Abdullamiaa, joint secretary of the Anjuman, explaining the object of the meeting. Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani expressed his satisfaction at the slight increase of number shown by the schools over last year. He also felt pleased that through the exertions of Rao Bahadur Lalshankerbhai he was able to meet the gentlemen and boys in the new building. The president after applauding Mr. Nanjiani's zeal in advancing the cause of Mahomedan education, remarked that the gentlemen present would take a lesson from this, and try to better the condition of their co-religionists. He further remarked that the best means to this end consisted in holding frequent meetings and discussing topics of general welfare. Mr. Burhanudin then thanked Khan Saheb Nanjiani, on behalf of the Anjuman and taking up the hint dropped by Rao Bahadur Lalshankerbhai about discussions, said that it was desirable that some such thing should be brought into existence. It was accordingly decided that the first of these meetings should be held to-morrow when Mr. Nanjiani would deliver a discourse. This would be followed up by others every week. Mr. Burhanudin further showed the desirability of starting a movement like the Mahomedan Educational and Social Conference of Northern India, for discussing measures for the amelioration of the condition of our people in Guzerat. The matter will be further discussed to-morrow in a general meeting of the Anjuman. Mr. Revashunker, first assistant deputy educational inspector, in supporting the motion, said that a movement like this was long needed in Guzerat, and it was proper that the idea should originate in Ahmedabad which was the capital of Guzerat.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, Inspector Hurst again placed before Mr. Wilkin, five Madrasis, named A. P. Joseph, his three sons, Bertie, Thomas, and Solomon, and his wife, Arokium, on a charge of rioting at Dadar Road, on the 10th instant. Mr. Furdonji Pestonji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended all the accused. The magistrate read over Mr. Hurst's evidence, which has been already recorded, to Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji. In cross-examination by the counsel Inspector Hurst denied that a report was made to him that the Goanese neighbours were pelting stones at the chawl, where the accused were living. He was never informed that accused No. 1 was assaulted by three Goanese, while he was returning home on the evening of the 9th instant. The inspector admitted having struck Joseph on his head, because he resisted him. He himself was not hurt because he had his helmet one. The swords were not hanging on the wall. They were in the hands of accused Nos. 1 and 2. He did not say he would get the accused six months' imprisonment each. He did not know that No. 4 was of unsound mind. He denied having ill-treated any of the accused on their way to the police station. He admitted having taken with him two other Madrasis who were not concerned in the alleged riot. He also took their swords with him. The men were not under arrest.—Sivramji Ramparsad deposed that he saw the Madrasis throwing stones and resisting the police. In cross-examination he said he did not know the name of the road where the riot took place, though he had lived in Bombay for seven years. He did not know how many storeyed house it was. The row took place at 10 a.m. He spoke to no one there. A sepoy gave him the summons. He could not say how the sepoy came to know his house. The accused were not fighting amongst themselves.—The next witness, John Cabral, stated that he noticed the riot. He was in his room on the third floor of the house from where he could see everything. He saw Nos. 1 and 2 with swords in their hands. He saw No. 2 strike the inspector on his left hand with a stick. In cross-examination by the learned counsel he said the riot took place at 8 a.m. He did not know if No. 2 struck Mr. Hurst on his helmet. The statement by the previous witness that the riot took place at 10 a.m. was false. The accused were fighting among themselves. When the inspector came they were standing with the intention of fighting. Accused No. 2 was held both by the inspector and a police sepoy. The latter held him round the waist. He could not say how he managed to get hold of a stick when in that position nor could he say who gave it to him. The case was adjourned to the 29th instant. The inspector said he would ask the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case after consulting the Commissioner.

GOA NEWS.—It is stated that the new Governor-General Senhor Viscount de Nova Villa de Ourem is on his way to India, and that a new Secretary-General is accompanying his Excellency.—Some military officers have established a new theatre in Pangim.—A murderous attack was made, on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, on Messrs. Francisco Xavier da Silva Albuquerque and Ernesto Joaquim do Rozario Viegas. As these gentlemen were returning from the theatre they were waylaid by Jose Joaquim Ferrao and Joaquim Aleixo Pereira. M. Albuquerque received two wounds from a knife one on the head and the other on the shoulder. It was dark but Mr. Viegas could recognise the assailants, and when he called them by name the man Ferrao plunged the knife in his chest. It appears that there were some law-suits in which the assailants were concerned, and the wounded men were witnesses. The assailant Ferrao after the scuffle returned to the theatre. The performers were still there. He told them that he has heard Messrs. Albuquerque and Viegas have been wounded, and the assault was attributed to him, but he declared that during the time he was at the theatre. The wounded men are in a precarious condition. Both the assailants have fled, and it is thought most probably that they are in British territory. Unfortunately there is no extradition treaty which would enable arrest of these criminals.—The Provincial General Council was opened on Thursday, the 16th instant. There are twenty-one members, representatives of the municipalities, Government departments, education, &c. In the absence of the Governor-General, the Chief Secretary will preside. This Council is a sort of small Parliament, where the representatives bring out schemes which are very often extravagant. They should stick to what is practicable.—On the 5th instant, his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop blessed the new paddy at Raia. The concourse of people was very large.—Mr. Bernardino Camillo de Costa has been appointed by, and at the expense of, the chief inspector of education, as his assistant.—Mr. Caetano de Rozario de Souza, merchant at Zanzibar, has been decorated with the Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ for his philanthropic works.—A committee, composed of the chief of the P. W. D., the acting chief of the Health Department, and the director of the School of Arts and Industry, to consider the scheme drawn by the latter for the better organisation of the school of arts.—In the week ended 7th July last, the West of India Portuguese Railway earned Rs. 152 per mile as compared with Rs. 165 per mile in the corresponding period of last year. It is stated that during transit from Marmagoa to Castle Rock thirty-three wagons of salt have disappeared during the current year. Enquiries are being made respecting the "loss."—An estimate of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for a bridge to connect Quepem with Salsette. Other public works of greater urgency and less expense are demanded.—A new journal *Archivo Medico* is being started by medical gentlemen.—The paddy fields present encouraging aspect, but the locusts that have appeared in certain parts will inflict damage on the crops.—Mr. Ismael Gracias has been appointed to represent Ponda in the Provincial General Council in place of Mr. Rocha.

SUSPICIOUS INCIDENT IN THE FORT.

ON Saturday morning, Mr. Roberts, acting Superintendent of Police, A Division, received a letter from a Parsee gentleman in the Fort, stating that one Bhicaji Rustomji Mogul, a Parsee student in the New High School, residing at Churney Wady, with a distant relative, named Sorabji Shapoorji, had been lying dangerously ill in a relative's house, at Barber Lane, in the Fort. The letter further stated that Dr. Dadabhoy, Jamasji of Cowasji Patel Street, who had been attending the lad was satisfied that it was a case of poisoning, that the doctor had reasons to believe that some sweetmeats, which had been given to the lad contained some irritant poison, and that the poisoned sweetmeats had been with the doctor under seal at his house. The informant in the letter requested Mr. Roberts to go immediately to the place and investigate the matter. Mr. Roberts at once proceeded to the house, and saw the student who was lying sick in bed, surrounded by some relatives. On being questioned by Mr. Roberts the lad stated that on Friday, a Mahomedan cooly came to his place at Churney Wady, and handed him a plate containing some sweetmeat and a note written in Guzerati. On reading the contents of the note, Bhicaji found it purported to have been sent by a female relative, named Bhicaiji Rustomji Gatta, residing at Barber Lane, Fort. Among other things it was stated in that note "I am ashamed to send you so little, but as it is only for you, please do not send it away to any one else." Bhicaji wrote a reply on a piece of paper, and handed it to the cooly, who immediately left. About half-an-hour afterwards Rustomjee took his food, and at about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon took a small quantity of sweets out of the plate, He would have taken more, had it not been for its peculiar bitter taste. Bhicaji mentioned these facts to the people of the house, at Churney Wady, and immediately started to go to the house of the female relative, in the Fort, who had sent him the sweetmeats of so peculiar a taste. At 4 o'clock the lad arrived in the Fort, at the house of the relative, and asked her whether she had sent some sweetmeats and a letter along with it. Bhicaiji denied all knowledge about it. Bhicaji then went back to Churney Wady, and having taken charge of the plate containing the sweetmeats, left informing the persons in that house that he was going to the Fort to stop with Bhicaiji for the night. Having arrived at the old lady's house, at about 8 p.m., he took his meals with the members of the family, and about an hour afterwards he began to feel uncomfortable sensations in the stomach coupled with an inclination to vomit. He at once proceeded to Dr. Dadabhoy's dispensary, at Cowasji Patel Street. The doctor examined him and finding that there were no serious symptoms apparent, directed him to go home, and take medicine prescribed by him. The lad went home and having drunk a bottle of soda-water, commenced vomiting. The doctor was sent for, and he, on arrival, gave the lad some emetic. Finding that the case was suspicious, the doctor collected the whole of the vomiting matter in a bottle, took charge of the sweetmeats, and took them to his dispensary, and sealed them up. The lad's parents are living up-country, while he has been staying in Bombay with the above relatives for the purpose of study. He has now nearly recovered, and is out of danger.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held, on Saturday last, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, of passing certain special resolutions to re-construct the company.

The chairman remarked that the object of calling the meeting was specially mentioned in the notice. This was one of those several companies, which were established, some years ago, for the purpose of promoting the cotton industry, but as it happened, it was the only company that had remained as an unlimited company, and it was considered desirable to re-construct it with a limited liability. In such a company, the liability of each shareholder was limited to the number of shares held by him. If any shareholder objected to the re-construction, the company was prepared to purchase his shares and free him from further liability. It was very desirable, said the chairman, to limit the liability of the shareholders.

The following propositions were then proposed and agreed to unanimously:—

(1) That it is desirable to re-construct the company and accordingly, that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. Gordhandas Khatau be, and is hereby, authorised sole liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up; (2) that the said liquidator be, and is hereby, authorised to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named "The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," with a memorandum and articles of association, which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the directors of this company; and (3) that the draft agreement submitted to this meeting, and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidator of the one part and the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the other part, be, and the same is hereby, approved, and the said liquidator be, and is hereby, authorised, pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, to enter into an agreement with such new company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such modifications as they think expedient.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The tenth ordinary adjourned general meeting of shareholders of this company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 5, Armenian Lane, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding. The directors' report, which has already been published in these columns, was taken as read, and on the motion of the chairman, was unanimously adopted. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Panalall Poorunchand, who retired from the board of directors by rotation, were re-elected. The appointment of Mr. Peroshaw B. R. Mody as a director, made by the board, was confirmed. Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were appointed auditors for the year ending 31st March, 1895, at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

The customary compliments to the chair terminated the proceedings.

POONA ART EXHIBITION.

THE following is the prospectus of the twenty-first annual exhibition of the Western India fine Arts Society, 1894, to be opened at Poona on Friday, the 21st September. The following prizes will be awarded:—

	Rs.
H. E. The Governor's Prize.	
For the best original Picture in the Exhibition by an Amateur Artist (open to any class of subject and any medium)	150
H. E. Lady Harris' Prize.	
For the best Landscape in Water-Colours, Indian subject	100
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief's Prizes.	
For the best Landscape, in Oils or Water-Colours, by an officer of the Army serving in the Bombay Presidency	60
For the best drawing by a Private Soldier of the Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, serving with European Troops, Bombay Army	30
For the best drawing by a soldier serving with Native Troops, Bombay Army	20
NOTE.—Should prize No. 5 lapse, it may be added to Prize No. 4.	
Major-General R. B.-H.-Blundell's Prize.	
For the best Landscape in Oils, Indian subject	100
The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's Prize.	
For the best original Flower painting in Water-Colours	50
The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor's Prize.	
For the best Figure painting in Water-Colours	50
The Hon'ble Mr. G. W. Vidal's Prize.	
For the best original Flower painting in Oils	50
Mr. E. C. Ozanne's Prize.	
For the best Figure painting in Oils	50
H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda's Prizes.	
For the best copy in Oils, Water-Colours or chalk from a painting, engraving or photograph	30
For the best photograph (Figure or Group)	50
For the best specimen of Indian carving in wood	30
For the best specimen of Indian metal-work	30
For the best specimen of Indian Gold or Silver work	30
The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe's Prize.	
For the best picture of Animal Life in Oils or Water-colours	50
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee's Prizes.	
For the best picture in Oils or Water-Colours by a Native of India, Professional or amateur	40
For the second best picture in Oils or Water-Colours by a Native of India, Professional or amateur	25
H. H. The Aga Khan's Prizes.	
For the best set of 4 photographs viz. four portraits, entirely the work of Exhibitors (open to Professionals and Amateurs, trained in India)	50
For the best set of 4 photographs, viz. four landscapes entirely the work of Exhibitors (open to Amateurs wherever trained)	50
NOTE:—The expression trained in India denotes one who has never had lessons outside British India, and pictures sent in for competition for this prize must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect.	
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Prizes.	
For the best pair of Landscape Sketches in Oils, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches.	50
For the best pair of Landscape Sketches in water-colours, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 inches by 12 inches	50
Mr. W. Porteous' Prize.	
For the best painting from Still Life (Fruits, Flowers, Game, &c)	25
Surgeon-Major Addison's Prize.	
For the best painting in Water-Colours, Marine subject.	
Mr. T. D. Fry's Prize.	
For the best sketch in Oils by a Lady	25
Mr. H. Beale's Prize.	
For the best original picture by a boy or girl (under 17 years of age) open to any class of subject and any medium	20

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY ELGIN and party, who will be at Allahabad while the Viceroy is shooting in Rewah, from the evening of the 9th December till the 14th, will occupy Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, during that time, being away on tour in Rohilkhand.

THE damage to the Solani Bridge, which has created a new complication in the way of the journey to Mussoorie, is not, so far, of a character to impede passenger traffic. The bridge, which is seventeen miles out of Saharunpore, is a brick one of eight or ten arches. In the downpour of Wednesday and Thursday, last week, the flood carried away half the pier supporting one of the arches, and the bridge cracked on top in two places. The crevices have been filled up and metalled, and even carts can already go over. At the same time the weakness below remains, and if another heavy flood came down the damaged arch, and, perhaps, the one next to it, would probably go. But this is evidently no reason for people who think of going up delaying their journey, but rather for hastening it. As for waiting till through gharry and tonga traffic is restored, a person who thinks of that must make up his mind to stay below till the middle of September. All accounts agree in stating that the road between Mohund and Assouri cannot be repaired in less than a month. But, as correspondents have pointed out, the time occupied in crossing the break on a pony or in a dandy is only two and-a-half to three hours, and all moderate-sized luggage can be taken across by coolies, so that the difficulties are by no means prohibitive.

WE noted, some time ago, writes the Lahore paper, that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick had finally decided to abandon the idea of proposing to the Government of India a coercive Village Sanitary Act for the Punjab; and we find from his recent review of Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton's Sanitary Report for 1893, that Mr. Ward has followed his example with respect to Assam. The Chief Commissioner has had the question under consideration for some months, but he "is not prepared, at the present time, when the people have hardly recovered from the unvoidable irritation caused by the re-assessment of the Assam Valley districts, to cause further irritation," by recommending legislation of this kind. The matter is evidently to be kept in view however, Mr. Ward contenting himself for the present with indicating the broad lines on which an enactment might be framed, leaving the details to be worked out when the proper time for legislation comes. In the Punjab the whole scheme for launching a measure of this description was "cut and dry," after sanitary boards had sat on it and district officers had had their say; but it was then found that the Lieutenant-Governor would have none of it. We wonder who most regretted the fate of the projected enactment.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, Sir Mortimer Durand will leave England about the middle of the month for Persia; and any chance of his services being utilised at St. Petersburg for the Pamir negotiations may be considered at an end. Since his resignation of the Foreign Secretaryship, Sir Mortimer has drawn his sustenance from the English revenues, the Foreign Office allowing him half the pay of the Teheran appointment, *viz.*, £2,500 a year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has selected for his tour next cold weather the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. Starting into camp from Moradabad on the 26th November, Sir Charles Crosthwaite marches through the Bijnor and Mozufernugger districts to Saharunpur. After a two-days' halt there the camp moves on the 15th December for the Doon. The 19th and 20th will be spent at Dehra, and Christmas at Raewalla. The return route is *via* Roorkee, where his Honor will make a three-days' stay, from the 31st December to the 3rd of January, on which day he breaks up camp and leaves by train for Allahabad.

SOME days ago, a country boat, containing over a hundred men, women, and children, was upset in the Ravi, near Dehra Baba Nanak, in the Gurdaspur District. The river was in flood, and with the exception of about sixty, everybody perished. A Deputy Inspector of Police is reported to have saved several lives at the risk of his own. The tehsildar of Shakargarh and the Inspector of Police were soon on the spot, and helped in searching for the bodies of the drowned, and in giving relief to the survivors. The Extra Assistant Commissioner from Gurdaspur soon after joined them. On enquiry it has been found that some of the boatman had upset the boat themselves in order to get an opportunity to loot. They have been placed under arrest, and will be tried almost immediately. A woman among the survivors has stated before the magistrate that she was robbed of all her belongings and then thrown into the river by a boatman, though she begged hard for her life.

GENERAL GHULAM HYDER sent a very courteous letter to Mr. Udny, notifying all the arrangements made for receiving him at Jellalabad, and that an escort would await him on the frontier. Our Commissioner will only take a few camp orderlies with him. Everything is quiet about Asmar, and Umra Khan, of Jandoul, has shown no signs lately of hostile intentions against the Afghans.

FROM the Waziristan part of the border news has been received confirming the murder of three maliks by the tribesmen of the Mahsud clan. It is not known yet to what extent the body of the Mahsuds are concerned in this affair. The Darwesh Khel and the northern section of the Waziris are in a peaceful state.

THE story which has appeared in the *Turkistan Gazette*, that the Indian Government were constructing two posts to the north of the Kilik and Mintaka passes between Hunza and Tagdumbush Pamir, is pure invention. No such posts have been contemplated, and Hunza itself is held only by a small detachment of troops from Gilgit. We have not, nor are likely to have, any posts beyond the Hindu Kush.

THE Government of India does nor like to interfere where the rights of the soldier are in any way concerned. One of the lynx-eyed Babus of the Military Accounts Department lately pointed out that a sum of twelve lakhs a year might be saved if the British soldier's groceries were charged for at the rate of exchange obtaining for the conversion of the soldier's pay instead of at nine pies per diem, as laid down in 1884, when the exchange was fixed at 1s. 10½*d.* the rupee. The Government have said that they are not prepared at present to increase the rate paid by the British soldier in India for his grocery ration. The payment at nine pies per day per penny is an anomaly, when the rate of exchange for conversion of the soldier's pay is at 1s. 1½*d.* the rupee, but all the same we consider that the Government have acted wisely.

THE review by the Government of India on the quinquennial Education Report may be expected to issue shortly.

AFTER his interview with General Ghulam Hyder, at Jellalabad, Mr. Udny will return to Simla, to report to the Government of India.

MR. LUKE, Director of the Construction Branch of the Telegraph Department, proceeds to Kashmir, this month, to inspect the Gilgit line over the passes, which has been so successfully laid by Mr. Olphert.

THE Gohna Lake is now thirty-five feet from the top of the dam. The recent heavy rise is due partly to landslips into the lake itself. The percolation is so great that if the break in the rains continues, the level may now rise very slowly.

THE papers connected with the Baladhun murder case, issued in the form of a Parliamentary Blue-book, will reach India within the next few weeks. They should furnish interesting reading, as they will throw some light upon the steps taken to check lawlessness in the Assam Valley.

THE Government of Madras has ruled, on a reference from the Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, that the proposal to pay an annual contribution of Rs. 25 to the Pasteur Institute is inadmissible under Section 113 of the District Municipalities Act.

THE country for miles round the Ruk Junction is, covered by water from the breached Begari Bund and until the flood water drains off, there is no probability of the line between Ruk and Shikarpur being restored for the passage of trains, that is, until the end of September or the beginning of October next. Owing to the Indus being in flood at Kotri railway settlement, the line of railway has been in danger for some days, and it is feared that if the bund protecting the station is breached, railway communication will be interrupted on the opposite side of the river. At Gidu Bunder matters are even worse, and a steamer is kept with steam up night and day ready to rescue the inhabitants should the river break through the protecting bund there.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction at the Kidderpore dockyard, in the year 1895-96, of two light vessels for the coast of Burma, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 each.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable divergence between the rainfall and the extent of irrigation in Bengal appears in the returns of the past two years. The area irrigated during the rabi season 1893-94 is given at about 77,000 acres, against 133,000 acres in the previous year, or, a decrease of over 57 per cent. The rainfall, on the other hand, was less in each of the districts than in the previous year, the average being only 1·04 as against 4·71 inches. The irrigation of a smaller area in the year of scanty rainfall is explained by the fact that the excess rainfall of 1892 occurred principally in February, while there was a heavier fall in October, 1893, than in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

A SATISFACTORY feature of the Bengal Police record for last year is the decrease in cases of torture and extortion. The number of cases of torture reported against the police fell from 32 in 1892 to 17 in 1893, and of those 17 cases only five were finally returned as true; of the cases returned as "true," two ended in conviction, while 12 of the 17 cases were reported as false. There was also a large apparent improvement in the number of charges of extortion. In 1892 these amounted to 92, while last year they fell to 70, of which 37 were returned as false.

MR. UDNY, British Demarcation Officer for the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-West frontier, was to leave Landi Kotal for Jellalabad, on Wednesday, under an Afghan escort sent by General Ghulam Hyder. Mr. Udny takes with him only Surgeon-Captain Macnab and a native assistant. He will compare instructions with General Ghulam Hyder, and when these are settled, his camp will move to Jellalabad. The survey party in charge of Colonel Holdich will move at the same time.

THE Punjab Government has asked the Lahore Municipal Committee to incur no expenditure from municipal funds in decorations, &c., during the visit of the Viceroy to Lahore. It is possible that if arrangements for the reception of his Excellency are considered necessary, a small grant will be made from the Provincial funds.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jellalabad writes that General Ghulam Hyder Khan, Commander-in-Chief, reached Jellalabad by means of "jalas." The Mission for demarcation, on behalf of the Indian Government, will most probably reach Jellalabad to-day. Arrangements have been made to give them a grand feast at Jellalabad on behalf of the Amir, and another banquet on behalf of General Ghulam Hyder Khan. The Shahi Garden at Jellalabad is being decorated for the Demarcation officers. After a stay of ashort time at Jellalabad the Mission will start for Asmar.

IT is stated in well-informed quarters that Russia, sincerely desiring a prompt settlement of the conflict between China and Japan, is firmly resolved to act in complete accord with Great Britain, with a view to diplomatic action for the settlement of the present difficulty. Should, nevertheless, the united efforts of the two Powers prove unsuccessful, Russia would be equally determined never to allow any Power to take even partial possession of Corea.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company states that an important meeting of underwriters representing the principal marine insurance companies in London was held in the City to consider the rates of war risk to be agreed upon for cargoes to Eastern waters, in view of the war between China and Japan. Six guineas per cent. was paid at Lloyd's on munitions of war carried by the Glen line of steamers to Shanghai, and thence by transhipment to Tientsin. Five guineas per cent. was paid on a cargo of coals to Shanghai.

IN an account of Mr. Astor's literary enterprises in London, which has been prepared for his countrymen in America, it is stated that he gives Mr. Cust, M.P., a salary of £2,500 for editing the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We are also informed that Lord Frederick Hamilton, M.P., and Sir Douglas Straight get £700 a year each for their joint editorship of the *Pall Mall Magazine*.

A VERY novel and successful entertainment was given, on Thursday, the 9th instant, by Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind, in the shape of a fete to the men of the garrison and of Her Majesty's ships in Karachi harbour. A large space on the maidan, opposite Government House, had been roped in for the competitions, on one side of which several large tents were pitched for the accommodation of spectators, of whom there was a very large attendance. The afternoon commenced with boxing heats and tugs-of-war heats followed by a musical drive by the field battery. This was a very pretty sight—the beautifully managed evolutions being greeted with loud applause. The boxing finals, which were watched with much interest by the male portion of the assembly, were very exciting, Private Blake, of the Royal Fusiliers, coming off first, and Private Miles, of the same regiment, second. A musical ride by sixteen men of the Gunners, eight carrying drawn swords and eight lances with tiny red and white pennons, came next on the programme. This was an admirably executed event, each evolution being performed with the greatest accuracy in spite of the intricacy of many of the movements. All were loudly applauded, especially the weeling round a central point in sets of four. Much amusement was created by a camel race won by Trumpeter Weallings and Gunner Lock. Petty officers Wilkins and Seer came in second, and Gunner Sowner a good third. The final tug-of-war was easily won by a team from Her Majesty's ship Magdala against a team of the Royal Fusiliers. Musical clubs was the next item, well executed by some twenty Fusiliers, and then came a bumping melee in which teams of six men each tied in a sack charged one another to the great amusement of the on-lookers and apparently to their own. The 11th Western Division, R.A., proved victorious over the 47th Field Battery. A Kuttack dance round a huge bonfire by the men of the 3rd Beluch Regiment brought the entertainment to a picturesque close.

A MOST daring burglary was committed, on August 1, at "Beechwood," the mansion in the Windsor Road, at Slough, which is the residence of Princess Soltykoff. The fact was first discovered after dinner, when two of the guests staying in the house—Mrs. and Miss Croker—on retiring to their rooms, found their doors fastened. The servants were summoned and the door broken open, when it was at once seen that burglars had visited the premises, and as it was then past ten o'clock, they had had three hours to complete their work. Investigation showed they had obtained access to the house by placing a ladder near the window of Princess Soltykoff's dressing-room. This room they thoroughly ransacked. The cases in which the Princess' jewels were kept were emptied, the cases being afterwards found on the floor with a burglar's jemmy and other tools, the thieves having apparently taken their departure hurriedly at the last. A deed-box was broken open, and all the documents taken. Worse still, the key of the safe appears to have been

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Bills and Wire Transfers were made yesterday at enhanced rates, say 8¼ lakhs of the former, on Calcutta and Bombay and 4 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 1 7-32d. to 1. 1 5-16d., the extreme rate (which was obtained for the latter medium of remittance) showing an advance of 5-32d. on the highest price obtained on the previous day, and of ¼d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Transfers.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 102; and Indian Sterling loan at 110. A further advance of 3/8 per cent. took place in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £57 7/8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 29½d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent cheaper, at 63 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4-86¼ dollars. £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £10,000 of the same metal to Calcutta, making the shipments to this port for the present month, so far, £360,000. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay *via* the Canal was 6d. higher, at 8s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 103 ¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

To-day, a further extra allotment of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta has been made at 1s. 1 11-32d.,—a further advance of 1-33d.—; and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate on India by 3-16d., making it 1s. 1 1-16d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities are ¼ per cent. higher at £58 3/8. About £150,000 more in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The English and French Funds are unaltered. Silver is unchanged in value in London and New York.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions; and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 49-64d. for August-October deliveries; and 3 13-16d. for December-January. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed dull; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 6,000 bales; Imports 3,000 bales. No change has taken place in prices of ready Cotton; but American Arrrivals have declined 1-64d. to 1-32d. "Fine" Broach at Havre is a franc lower, at fcs. 44.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 53,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 13,000 bales. The total Stock in Liverpool, which stood yesterday at 1,112,000 bales, but thus decreased during the week by 52,000 bales; and compared with the figures for the corresponding week in the two preceding years, it showed a decrease of 95,000 bales, and 286,000 bales, respectively. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe continue to be missing. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool remained without alteration during the past week, and was yesterday 3/8d. per lb. lower than on the corresponding day las year, and 1-16d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales; and the total figures now show an increase of 851,000 bales compared with the Receipts last year in the same time, but a decrease of 1,204,000 bales as against those in the year before.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York has not changed; but September Futures are too points lower at 6·68 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are *nil*. The figures for the Cotton in sight have not been wired by Reuter.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893	1892.
Week's receipts	6,000	15,000	5,500
,, exports to U. Kingdom..	6,000	6,000	5,500
,, ,, Continent.....	9,000	6,000	..
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,889,000	5,018,000	7,073,400
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,855,000	2,266,000	3,297,700
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,399,000	2,024,000	2,513,200
,, Stock in the Ports	190,000	269,000	411,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 17th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	not recd	2,357,910	2,741,350
,, ,, Surats	not recd	183,960	269,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,112,000	1,205,580	1,398,010
,, London	(not recd.)	8,000	10,000
American Afloat	20,000	35,000	15,000
East Indian ,, ...	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total ...	.....	1,259,580	1,443,010
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	3¾d.	4 1-16.	3 15-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 1.	3 1.	3 3-16.
Difference	¾d.	¼d.	9-16d.

Beyond the purchase of 100 Bengal, at Rs. 158, nothing has been done here in Cotton by exporters to-day; and the Mills have taken only 850 bales, say 600 Antni, at Rs. 170; and 250 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 159¼ to 60 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market with little business doing for shippers' account, prices being about on the previous level, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	1	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ...	,,	3	15	0 ,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3	10	0 ,,
Red Delhi	,,	3	5	6 ,,
Hard Yellow	,,	3	8	6 ,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	8	0 ,,
Hard Red	,,	3	6	0 ,,

SEEDS have also become quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing. The price of *Linseed* has declined one anna per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value. We quote.

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0	to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-9-0		,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-4-0	to ,, 6-6-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6-2-0	to ,, 6-5-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,271 bales.
Wheat.....	9,035 cwts.
Linseed	5,035 ,,
Rapeseed	10,866 ,,
Poppyseed.....	782 ,,
Groundnuts	1,658 ,,
Castorseed.....	702 ,,
Rice	3,073 ,,

FREIGHTS are very quiet in tone, with very little demand for tonnage from shippers. Business has been dull for Antwerp, for September shipment, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 1¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits; but we heard of no inquiry for Bank remittance at the rate, though a fair amount of Mercantile Paper was reported to have been placed at our above quotation. From Calcutta we hear that opening quotations there were the same as ours; but later advices reported that market very firm and excited, rates being quoted 1-16d. higher than at the opening, whereupon this market followed suit. Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 1 9-32d., at which rate a fair amount was taken, and 1s. 1 13-32d. for three months sight Merchants' Bills, at which business was also reported, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 9-32 to 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·41	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 for Fours for Money, and 103 ⅞ for Account, and business for the settlement was booked in the morning at 103 11-16; but, later on, the market improved, 104, buyers, for cash, and 103 15-16 for the end of the month having been the final quotations, with 103¼ quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have become quiet again; and the only change we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; Treacher and Co. have also advanced Rs. 20; Port Canning Rs.5 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TOMLINSON—August 18, at Flagstaff House, Parel, Bombay the wife of S. Tomlinson, M. Inst. C.E., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality, of a son.

BARODA.

BIRTH.

TAIT—August 17, at Baroda, the wife of T. S. Tait, Principal, Baroda College, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DAVIDSON—July 24, at White House, Teddington, wife of Lionel Davidson, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUDDLESTON, ROBERTS—July 25, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Ferdinand second son of Mr W Huddleston, CSI, of Hutton John, Penrith, to Alice Margaret Caroline, second daughter of Major Herbert Champion Roberts, late of Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BONSER—July 28, at Colombo, Ceylon, of typhoid fever, Bertha Mabel Louisa, the dearly-loved wife of Sir J Winfield Bonser, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and second daughter of the late John Nanson, Esq, of Carlisle, aged 35.

CLARK—July 25, at the residence of his brother, 63, Wray-crescent, Tollington-park, Holloway, N, Francis Charles Clark, late of HM India Office, White-hall, Registry Department, aged 67.

LACY—July 24, at Boxmoor, Herts, Gilbert Hamilton de Lacy Lacy, Capt Indian Staff Corps, aged 33.

MACLEOD—July 30, at Hampstead, Helen, daughter of the late Sur-Gen Robert Brown, HEICS, and widow of Dr Macleod, of Benrhydding, Yorkshire, aged 65.

McDONELL—July 31, at Cheltenham, William Frazer McDonell, VC, formerly Bengal Civil Service, aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—August 15, at 15, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of R E Cameron, of a daughter.

COULTHARD—August 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev H R Coulthard, of a daughter.

HECHLE—August 14, at No 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of J H Hechle, of a daughter.

SMITH—August 8, at Simla, the wife of Sydney Smith, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEALE—August 3, at Puri (Orissa), Alice Edith, the dearly loved youngest child of James Ashton and Ellen Elizabeth Beale, aged 13 months and 6 days.

BROOKS—August 12, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, W L Brooks, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, son of the late W Brooks, Master in Equity, Bombay, aged 57 years.

BUSHBY—August 15, at 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, after a short illness, Robert Bushby, Marine Surveyor for the Port of Calcutta.

HOLDER—August 3, at Mhow, 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur John Holder, 2nd Battalion Durham L I, son of Captain Cecil Holder, Milbourne House Barnes, S W, aged 23 years.

STEVEN—August 14, at Benares, Louie Ellen Christina, the infant daughter of Sergeant Major S Steven, aged 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1894.

THE submission of the annual Financial Statement of the Provincial Governments to the Legislative Councils cannot be considered as having as yet been solidified by custom, and it is not therefore a matter for surprise that, on the one hand, certain members of the Bombay Council transgressed the rules of debate, or that on the other his Excellency the President, as he candidly acknowledged the next day, allowed the rules to be evaded with greater frequency than should have been the case. Mr. Javerilal, in advocating the cause of the Konkon ryots, and Mr. Setalvad, in criticising the Bombay High Court, seem to have misapprehended the scope of the discussion, and to have regarded it in the same light as the address in reply to the speech from the Throne has from early times been considered in the House of Commons, namely, as an opportunity for debating any and every topic in which executive Government is concerned. Both the honourable members seemed surprised when Lord Harris interposed between them and the Council. Mr. Javerilal argued that the question of land revenue enhancements was germane to the Budget discussion, inasmuch as the Provincial Government received one-fourth of the amount so obtained; and Mr. Setalvad urged that if the judicial reforms he advocated were carried out, the Bombay Government would benefit—a view which was subsequently controverted both by the Advocate-General and Mr. Birdwood. But, if for the sake of argument, both these conclusions are accepted, they carry with them no inherent claim for the inclusion of land revenue policy and judicial reform in the discussion of a financial statement. Such discussion should be exclusively confined to the statement and estimates placed in the hands of honourable members. The duration of speeches not being restricted it is not to be wondered at that the rules impose other limitations. The spirit of the rules, if not the letter, is clearly this: that questions of general policy can only be touched upon in so far as the estimates in themselves indicate any changes, or modifications therein, for which the Provincial Government is itself responsible. To illustrate this general principle it may be pointed out that, while the question of the incidence of the cost of the Bombay police, raised by Mr. Mehta, was perfectly legitimate—inasmuch as it is one exclusively of provincial interest—it was altogether *ultra vires* for Mr. Javerilal to raise, and other speakers to continue, a discussion of the policy of exchange compensation allowance—a question of Imperial as distinct from Provincial finance.

Lord Harris gave a very reasonable explanation of the reason why he unintentionally allowed the debate to go beyond legitimate limits. His Excellency was in the same position as a driver who finds it impossible to pull up his run-away horses. So rapidly did the honourable members, whom he ultimately called to order, gave expression to their views, that Lord Harris on the following day confessed that he was unable to follow their meaning. Referring to Mr. Setalvad's strictures upon the High Court, Lord Harris said: "The rapidity with which these subjects were dealt with in a written speech, and the celerity with which one topic was dismissed and another topic entered upon, really rendered me incapable of interfering in time, more especially as I was extremely anxious not to restrict such privileges as are accorded to honourable members under the rules." This admission was characteristically candid, and his Excellency followed it up by pointing the very obvious moral, that the responsibility for the due observance of the rules of debate does not rest alone with the President. His appeal to honourable members to assist in future in preserving order will lay open to the charge of taking an unfair advantage those who in future transgress by the inclusion of extraneous matters in rapidly delivered speeches. On public grounds, it is a matter for congratulation that the scope of the discussion was by these incidents placed on a well-defined basis. Whatever the opinion of non-official members may be as to the desirability of their being allowed to discuss general questions of administrative policy in the Council Chamber, they will now see that in its present form the law does not offer such opportunity. Desirous as most of the non-official members are of extended powers of criticism, they will find that the very worst method of seeking further privileges is that of carrying those they now possess beyond the range of moderation and "sweet reasonableness." It may be taken for granted that no one sees this more clearly than the leader of the non-official members, who, as will be observed from the speech which we print to-day, readily admitted the justice of the President's action in ruling out of order Mr. Javerilal's remarks respecting exchange compensation allowance. This being so, it may reasonably be hoped that the idea, that the Budget debate is a peg upon which any and every opinion of Government policy—whether Imperial or Provincial—can be aired, will not survive the death-blow it received the other day, and that honourable members will not again have to be reminded by Lord Harris or his successor that "they can give vent to their thoughts in other ways," and that there are "other media of communicating knowledge."

Mr. Trevor was fully entitled to the congratulations he received from Mr. Mehta for the clear and businesslike Financial Statement presented to the Council. In the Statement of 1893-94 the Financial Member described the gradual development and basis of the contract system, and in the course of his remarks pointed out that the Provincial revenue and not the Imperial exchequer obtained the benefit of any savings effected under the terms of the contract. This year he had to make the sorrowful admission that this general principle had had to give way to the exigencies of Imperial finance, and that the Bombay Government, through no fault of its own, had been mulcted to the extent of five lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. Mr. Trevor's hint that the contribution would have been larger but for the "somewhat slender resources available," carries with it ample justification for the policy which the Bombay Government have for some years pursued of keeping no more money than is necessary "locked up in balances, so long as there are objects on which it can be spent to the financial or administrative advantage of the Presidency." Large balances in the hands of Provincial Governments offer to superior authorities a temptation which can scarcely be resisted in times of financial pressure. Mr. Trevor informed the Council that the Government of India have promised to return the money taken away should their financial position improve during the currency of the present contract—that is, within the next two years. Proverbial wisdom has long taught us that good intentions have to be heavily discounted, and a critic would have to be of very sanguine disposition to accuse Mr. Trevor of taking an unduly pessimitic attitude in regard to such a promise, when he says "it is doubtful if this result will be attained." Another disturbing element in the financial situation is that the direct heavy burdens imposed on the Presidency by reason of exchange compensation have robbed it of that immunity from the embarrassment arising from a falling exchange, concerning which Mr. Trevor congratulated the Council twelve months ago. Notwithstanding these unexpected demands, however, it is anticipated that the year will end with a small surplus—a result brought about not so much by the elasticity of revenues as by retrenchments in various directions. Thus, the greater part of the provision made in the original estimates for police re-organisation has been eliminated from the revised Budget, together with the money budgetted for a new Collectorate in Sind, and a regrettable curtailment in regard to useful, and in some cases, long-delayed public works. Even these retrenchments may not suffice, for Mr. Trevor warns us that unless the financial position should improve, the Presidency must face the possibility of further curtailments of expenditure. Let us hope that the rise in the rate of exchange now observable will be sufficiently permanent to obviate so unpleasant a necessity.

THE National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (The Countess of Dufferin's Fund) has issued a quinquennial report of the progress of the Association for the years 1889 to 1893. This is not, it is explained, intended to take the place of the annual report, but to show briefly the progress made by the Association during the above period. The chief aim of the Central Committee has been to perfect and carry out in detail the main scheme which was proposed by the Foundress of the Association. Medical tuition, including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, and midwives. Medical relief, including the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, and wards, all of which should be under female superintendence, for the treatment of women and children, and the supply of trained female nurses and midwives. How far they have succeeded is set forth in the report before us. In the first place, as regards medical tuition it is shown that besides training students at the Medical College and schools at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, add Agra, classes have been formed at Cuttack, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rangoon, Nagpur, and Benares. In 1889 the number of female students was a hundred and ninety-two and last year two hundred and twenty-four, and it is explained that though these results do not show such an increase as might have been expected, each year a considerable number of students complete their education, and in many cases only a limited number of scholarships are available. Consequently the number of ladies who enter upon a medical career is necessarily limited, as few can afford to study without assistance from Government or the Association. A considerable difficulty, it seems, is experienced in inducing native ladies of the higher classes to enter upon a medical career; students of the hospital assistant class who possess a sufficiently high primary education have been readily obtained in fair numbers in most provinces, except in the North-West and the Punjab. Efforts are being made to increase their numbers, but at present the supply falls short of the demand, the numerous scholarships have been provided. As to medical relief the second object of the Association, it is shown that although there were several female hospitals in contemplation and others in course of construction, at the end of 1888 there were only thirty hospitals and dispensaries completed, whereas at the close of 1893 there were no less than 65 hospitals and dispensaries directly under, affiliated to, or in connection with, the Association. Of these, ten were constructed and are entirely supported by Native Chiefs and Princes. At the beginning of 1889 the old Zenana Hospital in Calcutta and the Durbhanga Hospital were the only institutions of their kind in Bengal; the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore represented the Punjab; a portion of the present hospital at Agra and a female ward at Lucknow, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the hospitals at Hyderabad (Sind), Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, and Nagpur, with the buildings at Oodeypore and Ulwar, completed the list of female hospitals in India. In 1893 there were twenty-nine hospitals and dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, twelve in Bengal, nine in Native States, six in Bombay, three in the Punjab, two in Baluchistan, and one each in Burma, Mysore, the Central Provinces, and Madras, respectively. A total of upwards of seventeen lakhs has been expended in providing the necessary buildings.

AT the close of 1888 there were but five lady doctors and six assistant surgeons working under the Association; to-day there are thirteen lady doctors, forty-two assistant surgeons, and forty-five hospital assistants. It is further shown with regard to the third of the Association's expressed objects that the system by which the co-operation and assistance of the Government of India was obtained in bringing the work done by the employes of the Association in schools, dispensaries, and hospitals under the supervision of the medical officers of the Government of India has proved to be of material value, while the United Kingdom branch of the Association has also done good service. It has undertaken the responsibility of selecting lady-doctors, offering at the same time to bear the expense of their passages to and from India, and later on agreeing to temporarily defray the cost of supporting a "lady-doctor-in-waiting" in this country. Arrangements have been recently concluded with the United Kingdom Branch, whereby a limited number of students who have completed their course of study at an Indian college, and have done good work under the auspices

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

In the House of Commons, during the discussion on the Foreign Estimates, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that hitherto Government had been most careful not to create irritation where British interests where not directly affected, but if any new phase arose in the relations between France and Siam, then Government would be obliged to pursue a new course.

Sir E. Grey further said that there was a better prospect now than there had been for some time past, of adjusting African questions existing between England and France, provided both exercised moderation.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

It is understood that the new Chinese Loan will amount to about one-and-a-half million sterling, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. Two-thirds of the loan will be payable in silver.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

A fatal case of cholera is reported to have occurred at Battersea.

SCOTCH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Scotch Local Government Bill has been passed by the House or Lords.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

ENFORCEMENT OF BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Government has ordered the detention at the Tyne of the torpedo catcher constructed for the Chinese Government. The vessel was fully equipped, and contrary to British neutrality, was about to start for China.

DEATH OF GENERAL TRENCH.

General Henry Trench, who was staying at Braemar, has been found dead with a suspicious phial beside him.

ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

A telegram has been received here stating that the Russian Admiral Razvozoff, Commander of Cronstadt, was assassinated by a dismissed employe while driving with another officer. The murderer afterwards committed suicide.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Many applications for conversion are daily tendered, and the numbers are increasing very considerably, though it is not anticipated that there will be any great rush till towards the expiration of the time arranged for the tenders to be received.

LEGISLATURE.

The Assam Land Revenue Code is now under the consideration of the Government of India with a view to considering what amendments are necessary; and other codes from local administrations have also been submitted for the same purpose.

The question of amending the laws relating to reformatories and reformatory schools in India is now being considered by the Government of India.

COLONEL OTTLEY ON THE SWAT CANAL IRRIGATED TRACT.

Colonel Ottley's proposals for the improvement of communications in the tract irrigated by the Swat Canal are now under consideration. Colonel Ottley's suggestions are of very considerable importance, as he suggests that the Mardan Chaisadda Road should be at once improved, and that the Chaisadda main line should be linked direct with Peshawar by the construction of an entirely new road from Chaisadda to Nabaki.

A NEW CAMPING GROUND.

The Military Department has issued orders that Jodkha be at once converted into a large encamping ground for troops instead of using Naul for the purpose.

ASSISTANT POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.

An important question is now under consideration for recruiting Assistant Superintendents of Police in England.

THE CHUNAR KHEL DHANA PASS.

A road is now being constructed through the Chunar Khel Dhana Pass in the Shirani country.

WHEAT AND SESAMUM CROPS.

Reports have been received on the wheat and sesamum crops in Berar. On the whole both are satisfactory, and fair outturns are anticipated.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IMPERIAL FORCES ON TOUR.

During the tour of the Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops many troops in the Punjab will be inspected.

SIR S. PYNE AND THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 19.

Sir S. Pyne has had several interviews with the Amir since his return to Kabul, but nothing is known as to his Highness' intended visit to England.

CURE FOR SNAKE-BITE.

The Government of India does not think that experiments with Dr. Mueller's method of treating snake-bite with strychnia have demonstrated its efficacy. Further experiments for two years have been sanctioned.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

No further action will be taken regarding the India army re-organisation scheme till the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch, which is expected in the middle of September.

THE OLD CHELTONIAN DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 19.

The Old Cheltonian dinner came off, at the Gymkhana, on Saturday night. General Hogg took the chair, twenty Cheltonians being present. The General alluded to the past history of the school in a neat speech. The dinner was a great success.

THE CHIN HILLS POSTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 19.

It is now definitely decided that the posts in the Northern Chin Hills, held by the troops, will be taken over by the military police during the coming cold season; and the formation of a fresh military police battalion has been sanctioned accordingly.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1894.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 18.

THE last day of the meeting was a very good one, despite the occasional showers that fell and the threatening sky. There was a large and fashionable attendance including his Excellency Lord Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, and the principal people in the station. Poona is very full just now, although the lowering sky prevented many of the ladies appearing in the gay costumes, with which they usually grace these gatherings, the scene was lively enough to afford a pleasant afternoon. As the chances of racing ever are so they were to-day, and the bookmakers made the best of the occasion. Bide-a-Wee broke his bit shortly after he started, but Mirza, his jockey, kept him going, and he ran into second place. There is little doubt but for this accident he would have won the race. In the last race Lucky Boy won in good style, but in weighing in his rider Mr. Locke was two pounds short, and consequently the race was given to Willie, the second horse. There will be an extra day's racing on Monday. The first event was a match between Mr. Cursetjee's Baltic, ridden by Chuggan, and Mr. Jassim Dakhvel's Dutchman, ridden by A. Wahed. The former won anyhow.

FIRST RACE.—The Grand Stand Plate."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and C.-B. galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Distance—1 mile. Weights.—14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500 —once, 4lb.; twice, 8lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 4lbs.; galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting, 7lbs.; galloways landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs; Allowances accumulative.

Mr Moochool Shah's b a gal Grain, 9st 10lb, Gibbs 1
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Risham, 9st 9lb, Mr Stewart 2
Mr Runjeet's g a gal Warrior II, 10st, Mr Locke 3
Mr Keuna's g a gal A, 9st 9lb, Owner 0

Went off to an excellent start. A and Rishan got in front together, Grain being third near the five furlongs. When they turned into the straight Grain drew away and ridden splendidly by Gibbs won easy. Poor third. Time, 2 min. and 1 sec.

Betting: Evens on Rishan and Grain; 4 to 1 against A; and 6 to 1 against Warrior II.

SECOND RACE.—"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. A selling race for all Arabs. Distance—5 furlongs. Weights.—If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 11st 7lbs. Allowances.—5lbs. for each reduction in price of Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 3 lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs.; galloways allowed 4lbs; horses qualified under general condition 2 allowed 5lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Abdool Rahmon Esau's b a h Rujeeb, 10st 5lb, Mr Kenna .. 1
Mr Sahyne's b a h Bide-a-Wee, 8st 13lb, Mirza 2
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Claymore, 9st 10lb, Mr Locke.. 3
Mr Townsend's g a gal Halim, 9st 2lb, Chandler 0
Mr Rustomji Byramji's c a c Silvermane, 9st, Native 0
Mr S Sullliman's ch a gal Shakspear, 8st 10lb, Native 0

Good start. Rujeeb and Halim got in front, Claymore and Bide-a-Wee close behind, the latter having broken his bridle, his jockey stuck on tight. At the straight Rujeeb and Bide-a-Wee in front. Although Mirza got second place Bide-a-Wee ran wide when near the post. Rujeeb won by two lengths. Time, 1 min. 13 secs.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Bide-a-Wee; 3 to 2 against Claymore; 4 to 1 against Rujeeb; 6 to 1 against Silvermane; 20 to 1 against Shakespear; and 2 to 1 against Halim.

THIRD RACE.—"The International Handicap."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all horses. Distance—1 mile. Weights—Handicap.

Mr Kenna's bn aus g Regius, 10st 7lb, Owner 1
Capt Firman's ch e m Her Ladyship, 10st 4lb, Owner 2
Mr Moochool Shah's b aus m Minnihaha, 11st 5lb, Capt Ross 3
Capt Chance's ch aus geld Albemarle, 9st 9lb, Mr Stewart... 0
Mr Bapty's g w g Scamp, 9st 10lb 0

Scamp led at the five furlongs by several lengths. Shortly afterwards Albemarle and Regius came up to him. Her Ladyship caught Regius at the distance and a good race ensued. Regius won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. 52½ secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Her Ladyship; 2 to I against Minnihaha; 4 to 1 against Regius; 6 to 1 against Albemarle; and 10 to 1 against Scamp.

FOURTH RACE.—"Dwarf Handicap."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29, For all ponies. Distance—1 ½mile. Weights.—Handicap.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 9st 7lb, C B Mahomed 1
Mr Sk Esau Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 7lb, Noor Mahomed 2
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Expert, 8st 10lb, Chuggan 3
Capt Firman's ch e mare Mistletoe, 10st 5lb, Owner 0
Col Radcliffe's b a p Kaitan, 9st 12lb, Mr Stewart 0
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's g a p Mushoor, 9st 9lb, Native 0
Messrs Townsend and Murray's a aus m Duchess 9st 3lb, Chandler 0

A fair start, Kaitan went to the front. At the three furlongs Sir Frank and Ringleader got on terms with Kaitan and leaving him behind made a good race home, Ringleader won by a length, Poor third. Time—2 min.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Ringleader; 2 to 1 against Kaitan; 5 to 1 again Mistletoe and Sir Frank; 15 to 1 against Duchess and Mushoor: and 8 to 1 against Expert.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and Southern India C. C.'s. Distance—1 mile. Weights.—Handicap.

Mr S M Allaruckia's b a h Sultan II. 9st 10lb, Capt Firman .. 1
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Arrow, 9st 5lb, Mr Kenna 2
Capt Carew's g a h White Hussar, 9st 3lb, Mirza 3
Rana Shri Jallum Singh's ch a h Alert, 11st 2lb, Capt Ross... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Budhan, 9st 7lb 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Bombay, 9st 11b..... 0

Arrow got away first making the running to the three furlongs where Sultan II and White Hussar came up with him. They ran to the distance where Sultan forged ahead and won by a length. Time—1 min 58½ secs.

Betting: 3 to 2 against Arrow; 3 to 1 against White Hussar; 4 to 1 against Alert; 6 to 1 against Budhan and Bombay; and 10 to 1 against Sultan II.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—7 furlongs. Weights.—Handicap..

Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 10st 4lb, Mr Locke 1
Surgeon-Major James's b c b p Willie, 8st 10lb, Dhondie 2
Mr Pain's bn a gal Tip Top, 9st 10lb, Mr Stewart 3
Mr Lindsay's bn a gal St Paul, 11st, Capt Baynes 0
Captain Ross' b a gal Bismillah, 9st 9lb, Owner 0
Mr Kenna's g a p Moonshine, 9st 5lb, Owner... 0

St. Paul and Willie were together in front up to the three furlongs, when Tip Top came to the front. At the home turn Lucky Boy came through and won easily by a good length. Two lengths separated second and third. Time, 1 min. 46 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Tip Top; 5 to 4 against Lucky Boy; 4 to 1 against Moonshine and Bismillah; and 10 to 1 against St. Paul and Willie.

Lucky Boy was disqualified at the scales, Mr. Locke failing to draw the weight and the race was given to the second horse.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT M. R. E. RAY, Hongkong Regiment, is detailed to attend the Garrison Class at Dalhousie.

SURGEON-MAJORS J. R. DODD and A. W. Carleton, Medical Staff, are permitted to exchange places on the Indian Roster of service.

LIEUTENANT H. N. HOLDEN, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

SURGEON-COLONEL A. STEPHEN is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, but he continues to officiate in the Assam District for the present.

CAPTAIN HON'BLE H. W. ADDINGTON, Royal Artillery, has been granted 14 days' extension of leave, and Lieutenant P. M. Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, an extension to 28th October next.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. BURNETT, Army Medical Staff, has been granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel while officiating on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Madras Army.

MAJOR W. G. B. Western, West Kent Regiment, and Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, Derbyshire Regiment, are posted to the 1st Battalion of their respective regiments and Lieutenant C. P. Nicolas, Royal Irish Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, but he remains with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

THE Ambulance Class of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, consisting of four officers and forty non-commissioned officers and men, under the instruction of Surgeon-Major Addison, Army Medical Staff, will be inspected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army on Saturday, the 25th August.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:— *Out of India*—Major-General Viscount Frank-fort, for 60 days; Captain A. R. Lloyd, Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. B. Bedford, 14th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant J. T. I. Bosanquet, Border Regiment, for 12 months; Lieutenant C. B. Levita, Royal Artillery, for 9 months; Lieutenant C. L. Peacocke, Royal Artillery, for 6 months; Captain A. M. Caulfield, Border Regiment, for 3 months.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 3.

IN politics the unexpected always happens. Would anybody, a week ago, have thought that by this time the Evicted Tenants' Bill, which has stirred up stronger party feeling than even the Finance Bill did, would by this time be out of Committee, and ready for the report stage? How it has all happened can be told in a very few words. On Friday night, speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain and others led to the faint hope that the struggle which had been entered upon with so much bitterness and determination by both sides might be ended by a compromise. It was thought that if the Government with the consent of their Irish supporters would make their measure voluntary instead of compulsory the obstacles to its progress would disappear. Nothing, however, came of these efforts towards a *rapprochement*, and accordingly at Tuesday's sitting Sir William Harcourt, in possibly the shortest speech ever made on an important occasion, proposed his resolution fixing a time-limit for each of the remaining stages of the Bill. The proceedings in Committee were to be brought to a conclusion at 11 p.m., on Tuesday next; and the consideration of the report to be concluded on the following Thursday. The Leader of the House with undoubted sincerity intimated that he set up the *guillotine* with extreme regret. "I confess, speaking for myself," he archly said, "that I am not enamoured of these exceptional measures, and I resort to them with a sincere regret. But if I am asked for a justification of this motion I would refer to the Order-book of the House of Commons. I would beg leave to alter a celebrated inscription, and say '*Si argumentum quæris inspice.*' Those who look at the number of amendments to the Bill, which, I think, cover twenty-two or twenty-three pages, will realize that they are a sufficient argument in this case." The feeling that Sir William had treated the House with a certain want of consideration by the perfunctory manner in which he performed his task found expression in the fighting speech made by Mr. Balfour in moving his amendment. Mr. Courtney who all along has thought that the question is one for settlement by mutual agreement, made, at a later period of the debate, what is rightly regarded as the most notable speech that has been delivered in recent years. It was not only the loftiness of its tone but the admirable manner in which the arguments were couched that contributed to Mr. Courtney's extraordinary success. Friends and foes alike admit that hardly ever since the palmy days of John Bright has the House of Commons been held spell-bound as it was during Mr. Courtney's earnest appeal to the statesmanship of the House of Commons to rise to the occasion. To do the right hon. gentleman justice he bestowed his censure with an impartial hand, and he was most severe when he condemned the Unionist leaders for not resisting what he called "a junta of irresponsible landlords." He also dissociated himself from the action of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain in deciding to withdraw from the further discussion on the Bill if Sir W. Harcourt's motion were carried. The *Times* admits that here Mr. Courtney is right, and there can, I think, be little doubt that if his speech had been delivered before the declaration to "secede" (to use Sir W. Harcourt's word) was made, the country would have been spared this scarcely dignified exhibition of temper. The worst of the line so hastily, as it seems, adopted by Mr. Balfour upon the advice, it is said, of Mr. Chamberlain, is that it has apparently rendered a settlement impossible in spite of the fact that the spirit of conciliation is in the air. The desire to see "these plague spots" removed is quite as keen among Unionists as among Liberals, the only difference is as to the means, and it does not say much for our public men if they allow mere pique to stand in the way of a solution of the difficulty. But the situation is one of some delicacy. If the matter rested between Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour it could easily be arranged, but neither has an altogether free hand. Behind Mr. Balfour stand the Irish landlords; behind Sir W. Harcourt the Nationalist members. Mr. Courtney, it appears, does not altogether despair of the situation, and even at this eleventh hour, is busily employed in striving to prevent the absolute rejection of the Bill when it goes to the Peers. Sir W. Harcourt's speech at the complimentary banquet given to him, on Wednesday, by the Liberal members has given much satisfaction to the Liberal Party, and is pretty generally accepted as a sign that he has recovered from the disappointment of not being chosen as Prime Minister. Cynics say that he wishes for nothing better than that the House of Lords should throw out the Evicted Tenants' Bill. He thinks it would be another nail in their coffin, but that is a matter of opinion.

The numerous questions asked in the House of Commons respecting the unfortunate outbreak of hostilities in the Far East show that our representatives are fully alive to the interest that England has in the war. It is worthy of note that here in England public sympathy seems to be for the moment entirely with the Chinese, but this may be partially owing to the possibly exaggerated charges of inhumanity brought against the Japanese in the Kowshing affair.

Simultaneously with the announcement that steps are being taken to form an "Indian Constitutional Party" in London we learn that the National Reform Union which, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., is becoming a sort of rival of the Caucus, has taken Sir William Wedderburn and his friends into its arms, and promised to let them have full scope not only to ventilate their views but to move a resolution at the forthcoming Congress. The National Reform Union is somewhat of a free lance, but I shall believe that the Congress programme has been made a "plank in the platform" of the Union as *India* puts it when I see it. Not so very long ago we were led to believe that the National Liberal Federation had decided to include the Congress demands in the Newcastle Programme. We saw what happened. The Federation's affection was merely platonic, and when the time came for a serious declaration of the warmth of its feelings it shrank from the consequences and drew back. The tragic consequence will not soon be forgotten. The angry parent in the person of Mr. A. O. Hume poured forth the vials of his wrath in language that has ever since been treasured up by Conservative orators, and that will never be forgiven by those against whom it was directed. As I have said the position of the National Reform Union is one of greater freedom and less responsibility than that of the National Liberal Federation; but I would not advise supporters of the Congress movement to think that they have won over the great Liberal Party merely because Mr. Philip Stanhope is complacent. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's motion is so far the only one down for the Budget debate; but others will, no doubt, be forthcoming as the time approaches for Mr. Fowler's financial statement. For instance, I should not be surprised if Mr. Samuel Smith avails himself of that opportunity to propose the motion about the Bombay prosecutions of which he gave notice the other day. The notice reads as follows:—"To call attention to the mal-administration of the law in India especially in connection with the recent conviction of Messrs. Dyer, Prautch, Hudson, and others in Bombay, and to move a resolution." The *Times*, as you will perceive, has been commenting at some length on the case, and the remarks of the leading journal have called forth a letter from Lord Colin Campbell explaining a personal incident that occurred in the police court. By the way, I ought to mention that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has made an addition to his resolution enlarging the scope of the "full and independent inquiry," which he asks for and will not get. He proposes that the Select Committee, if it be a select committee he wishes for, shall be empowered not only to do sundry other things, but generally to inquire into the "system of government of India." That is an exceedingly "large order."

I understand that Mr. Ernest Hart, the well-known editor of the *British Medical Journal* and chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association, hopes to visit India in the coming cold weather. According to present arrangements he proposes to leave England in October, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Hart, who is almost as active in promoting philanthropic objects as her distinguished husband, which is saying a great deal. As the conductor of an important medical paper Mr. Hart naturally is greatly interested in all that relates to public health in India, and he has made a special study of the cholera question. An address that he has undertaken to deliver on this important subject before the Tropical Section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Buda Pesth, next month, is expected to lead to an instructive discussion. Although he has travelled very extensively, and (what is not the case with all "globe-trotters,") to some purpose he has not hitherto, I believe, set foot on the shores of India. His eminent services as a publicist are certain to ensure him a hearty welcome not only from the members of the profession he adorns but from every class of the community. Mr. Hart's name first became prominent when during the dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, he represented the *Times* at Sandringham and in a masterly manner, kept the anxious nation daily informed of the condition of the illustrious patient. Many of the social reforms carried out in recent years owe much to the support they have received from Mr. Hart who, only the other day, headed an influential deputation who waited upon Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the president of the Local Government Board, to urge the appointment of a Royal Commission, or some other mode of public inquiry, to investigate the conditions under which pauper children are educated in rack or associated schools.

The pretty grounds at Earl's Court, the scene of Cody's "Wild West" and other shows, have been acquired by a wealthy syndicate who intend to hold a series of annual exhibitions there on a scale of unusual magnificence. The first will be held next year, and is to be called "The Empire of India Exhibition." The Indian exhibits will be displayed in a building which is to be designed to represent in as complete a form as possible one or two typical streets in a native bazaar, and it is expected that dealers in Indian artware will do a roaring trade. Some idea of the enterprise of the organizers will be formed when I mention that they have purchased the Paris Hippodrome, which is to be taken to pieces, and re-erected at Earl's Court. In this mammoth structure Mr. Imre Kiralfy, of "Venice" fame, is to produce a grand spectacle, illustrative of the gorgeous East. Rumour has it that one of the scenes will attempt to give a faithful copy of the great assemblage at Delhi when her Majesty was proclaimed Kaiser-i-Hind. The promoters have also bought the Albert Palace at Battersea which, like the Hippodrome, is to be utilized for the Exhibition. A novel feature will be the offering of substantial prizes for specimens of native workmanship, and altogether the Exhibition may be expected to give an impetus to the industrial arts of India. A collection of Indian paintings by professional and amateur artists which is being organized should prove a great attraction.

The trial of Mr. J. J. O'Flynn, the whilom clerk in the Military Accounts Department of Madras, closed too late last Friday for any comment by me. The Common Sergeant before whom the prisoner was tried took a serious view of the case, and passed sentence of five years' penal servitude. Although he was unable to find anyone to bail him and had been incarcerated ever since his arrest, four months ago, O'Flynn's friends seem to have been liberal in finding money for his defence. No less than four counsel, including a Q. C., and one of the most skilled advocates in the criminal courts, appeared for him, but their ability was all wasted. His lawyers knew they had little chance of securing a verdict of not guilty, but they thought that their very interesting client who, by the way, was, I am told, plain James Flynn when he resided in India would, as a first offender, escape with a shorter term of imprisonment. But it was evident to everyone in court that the presiding judge was influenced by what transpired regarding the prisoner's conduct towards Miss Hetty Michell, one of the young women whom he victimised in such a scoundrelly manner. Not only did he get from her, under one or other false pretence, the sum of £250—a considerable sum for a person in her position—but he, a married man with children, proposed to the poor girl, fixed the date of the marriage, and arranged where the honeymoon should be spent. It seems that Mr. Labouchere had had his eagle eye upon O'Flynn for some time, and we can sympathise with the editor of *Truth* in the fact that owing to being forestalled by Scotland Yard he lost a considerable quantity of "good copy," but he falls into a curious mistake when alluding to some attempts to make political capital out of this man's misdeeds. He says that it was only when O'Flynn became proprietor and editor of a London Tory paper that "he sank to the lowest depths of rascality." The politics of the *Whitehall Review* were Conservative when O'Flynn became connected with that paper, but he turned it into a Liberal organ without, I fancy, receiving much thanks from Liberals. Personally, I did not enjoy the honour of Mr. O'Flynn's friendship, and only spoke to him once for a moment or two at some semi-public function. I had heard things which did not produce in me the desire to be more closely acquainted with him. But I may say that it was through me that he did not enter the House of Commons as an Irish member. One of the leading men of that party, who is respected by all sections of the House, asked me at the time what I knew about Mr. O'Flynn, who wished to be returned to the House as a supporter of Home Rule. Mr. O'Flynn was, thereupon, dropped like a hot potato. He did not, however, abandon his Parliamentary aspirations, and I am told that quite recently, in fact just before he was laid by the heels, he was announced, or perhaps I might venture to say had himself announced as the probable Liberal candidate for the southern suburb in which he resided. Mr. Schnadhorst and Mr. Hudson may be hard up for candidates, but I do not think their peace of mind will be disturbed by knowing that Mr. O'Flynn will be prevented from carrying the Liberal flag at the next General Election owing to circumstances over which he has no control.

At Goodwood which seems to be feeling more and more the competition of the gate-money meetings nearer London and which this year has been exceptionally tame, the Duke of Westminster has been the object of congratulation and pity—congratulation on account of the engagement of his daughter, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, to the eldest brother of the Duchess of York, and pity in consequence of the death of his celebrated racehorse, Bullingdon. Both Prince Adolphus of Teck and his *fiances* are extremely popular, and the match is decidedly approved by society. The season just concluded has been by common consent the least brilliant that we have had for a very long time, but if its main object is to find wives for young men and husbands for young women it cannot be described as altogether a failure. There seems to have been as much marrying and giving in marriage as ever, notwithstanding that times are so bad and that the Liberals are still in power!

According to a Northern paper's London correspondent, rumours are again current that Mrs. Besant is dissatisfied with her religious position and that she is consulting authorities in the Roman Catholic Church. I cannot say that any rumours of the kind have reached me, and I daresay they exist in the imagination only of the correspondent's informant; but probably nobody would be much surprised if the successor of Madame Blavatsky ultimately settled down as a devout Catholic.

THE London omnibus companies are now filling up the backs of the garden seats with either wood wicker-work, and the pick-pockets will now find their occupation, like Othello's, gone. One of the fraternity has been heard to say: "It's enough to sicken a saint, this is. There isn't a bit of chance going now-a-days."

THE new editor of the *World*, it is said, is to be Major Arthur Griffiths. If the conduct of a "Society" paper requires a good knowledge of criminals, of jails and convict establishments, Major Griffiths, (writes a London correspondent, is just the man for the post. To use the title of his latest work on the subject, he is a high authority on the "Secrets of the Prison House." He drifted into this line of experience, which he has used largely for literary purposes, fiction included. A quarter of a century ago, Major Griffiths was lying in garrison, at Gibraltar, with his regiment, the 63rd., when he was ordered, one day, to go down to the convict prison and repress some disturbances which had broken out. He took charge until discipline was restored, and remained at the head of affairs until he was transferred to the prison at Chatham. He had seen the last of his military service, and had found an occupation which interested him, and for which he seemed well suited. Since then he has had large experience of prisons and their inmates. For some years he has been one of the Inspectors of Prisons under the Home Office. Three of his colleagues are military men, the fourth a medical inspector; they have each from £700 to £800 a year.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the Overland Mails of 3rd August, arrived in Bombay harbour, at noon, yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashdown, Mr and Mrs
Ashdown, two Misses
Becks, Miss
Bodycot, Mr
Billington, Mr C
Crowder, Mr and Mrs
Condon, Lt J K
Dempsey, Mr J
Fergusson, Mr J M
Fraser, Mr
Guildford, Rev E
Hill, Mr A N
Heyland, Mr A L
Hammond, Miss
Leveridge, Mr and Mrs
Passy, Major H E
Skeaf, Miss
Senior, Miss
Watkins, Mr L A
Watkins, Miss
Woodliffe, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Buchanan, Mr
Bowen, Col and Mrs
Bull, Mr F E
Beddowes, Lt H R
Campion, Mr R W
Cheetham, Mr J
Coutts, Mr E G
Curzon, Hon G, MP
Cunningham, Mr
Desai, Mr
Day, Mr J
Ferguson, Mr
Hasan, Mr
McElhinny, Lt
Maclean, Revd W
Moore, Mr W B
Nagarkar, Mr B
Napier, Hon E
Pereira, Surg-Capt
Sturge, Mr
Traill, Mr T
Tyabji, Mr and Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.—McCulloch, Mr W

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

THE COURT.

THE Prince of Wales, on Friday, distributed at Marlborough House the medals awarded by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to a number of persons who during the past year have risked their own lives in endeavouring to save those of others on land.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her unmarried daughters, left London, on Tuesday, for St. Petersburg, in order to be present at the Grand Duchess Xenia's wedding.

The Duchess of York returned to York House, St. James's Palace, from the White Lodge, on Friday. The Duchess took part, on Saturday morning, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, in the service of thanksgiving after childbirth, commonly called the Churching of Women.

The Duke and Duchess of York received, on Monday, at York House the Lord Mayor of London and a number of members of the Corporation, who presented an address congratulating them upon the birth of their son.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Finance Bill passed through Committee without discussion. On Monday, Lord Salisbury offered no opposition to the third reading of the Finance Bill, but he denied that the legal right of the Peers to deal with Money Bills was non-existent. The third reading was agreed to. On Tuesday, a number of Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the discussion in Committee on the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill was resumed and occupied the entire sitting. On Monday, in Committee of Supply, Captain Bethell complained of the shabby treatment accorded to the British East Africa Company by the Government. Sir E. Grey said the company, having for its own interests withdrawn from Uganda, had no claim upon the Government for compensation. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution to limit the period of further discussion on the Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill, which was denounced by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and the Opposition generally as a tyrannous proceeding which would compel them to abstain from taking any further part in the debates on the Committee stage of the Bill. After a warm discussion, the resolution was carried by 217 against 174. On Wednesday, the Evicted Tenants Bill was proceeded with in Committee, the members of the Opposition generally being absent.

The Irish Land Committee took evidence for the last time on Tuesday, two farmers being examined, who were independent witnesses called at the request of the minority. The examination of the second was cut short under a closuring motion, which had been carried by a majority of one. Mr. Morley refused to accept a motion of protest.

The Scottish Local Government Bill was considered for the last time, on Friday, by the Scottish Grand Committee, and ordered to be reported to the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, by a large number of Liberal members of the House of Commons in honour of the passing of the Finance Bill, which Mr. Jacob Bright, the chairman, called one of the most remarkable and difficult Bills ever presented to Parliament. Sir William, in reply to a complimentary toast, acknowledged the assistance the Government had received from the Irish members, and commented upon the tactics of the Opposition, unfavourably in Particular upon recent speeches of the Duke of Devonshire. Sir William Harcourt also referred to the closuring of the debate upon the Evicted Tenants Bill, denying that an attempt had been made to "gag" the House, and declaring that reasonable time had been given for a full and fair discussion.

IRELAND.

The under-sheriff of county Limerick has, with the assistance of a force of police, carried out the eviction which he unsuccessfully attempted last week.

Threats of disturbance in the event of the Evicted Tenants Bill not being passed were made at the last meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Association.

At a meeting of the National Federation, on Wednesday, Mr. Sheehy, M.P., declared that if the Evicted Tenants' Bill were rejected or mutilated by the House of Lords, boycotting and agitation would be renewed until the power of the landlords should be broken.

The two maid-servants, at Birr Barracks, who figured as the complainants in the recent trial of officers, have in obedience to an order from headquarters, been dismissed by their master, who testifies to their good character.

GENERAL.

Prince Adolphus of Teck, the Duchess of York's eldest brother, is engaged to Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at the annual "profit-sharing bonus festival" of the men employed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, said the scheme for combining the interests of capital and labour which Mr. George Livesey had hit upon and the company had carried into effect deserved to be more widely known and imitated.

The Speaker distributed the prizes at Leamington College, on Saturday, and gave an address, in which he said that, although the examination system was much decried, he could see no possible substitute for it in all departments of public life.

The Church Education and Voluntary Schools Defence Union met, on Friday, at St. Martin's Town-hall. Sir R. Webster, who presided, spoke of the urgent necessity of making a stand on behalf of Christian education. Lord Selbourne proposed a resolution, declaring the union to be worthy of support, and of the assistance of all who desired to see religious teaching given in elementary schools in view of the approaching School Board elections.

The Imperial British East Africa Company held, on Tuesday, their fifth annual meeting, at which Sir A. B. Kemball, the chairman, referred to the deadlock between the company and the Foreign Office, and said the directors were losing their hope that the Government would deal fairly with them. Mr. G. S. Mackenzie declared that every step taken by the company had been taken with the knowledge and approval of the Foreign Office.

The British Medical Association met in sections at Bristol on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon held a general meeting, at which Sir T. Grainger Stewart gave an address on influenza. The most interesting papers read at the sectional meetings dealt with the prevention of insanity and with characteristics of disease in childhood.

The cricket match between Surrey and Somersetshire was won, on Saturday by the former county by nine wickets. Notts beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 44 runs. On Tuesday Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 98 runs. Yorkshire, was beaten by Derbyshire, by nine wickets. Kent was beaten by Somersetshire by 37 runs. Leicestershire defeated Notts by 106 runs.

A twenty-four hours' bicycle race ended, on Saturday evening at Herne-hill in a victory for F. W. Shorland, who had ridden nearly 481 miles.

The Building Estates Brickfields Company (Limited), one of the "Balfour" group, is shown by a statement of affairs just issued to have had liabilities in January last, when a winding-up order was made, amounting to £83,000, with assets estimated to produce £16,000. The Official Receiver states that the books are not in a satisfactory condition, and that further inquiry is desirable.

Jabez Balfour is stated to have been given into the custody of Inspector Tonbridge at Buenos Ayres, and to be now on board a vessel which is to bring him to England.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. W. F. McDonell, V. C., late B.C.S.; Surg.-Major F. S. Sillifant, Ben. Ret.; Capt. G. H. de L. Lacy, Indian Staff Corps; Viscount Hardinge; Sir G. R. Prescott; Sir C. H. Tempest, Bart.; Mr. Walter Pater; Mr. F. F. Low; Archduke William of Austria; Cardinal Count Ledochowski.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "X.," giving my opinion for what it may be worth, I would answer as follows:—

(1.) The stoppage of Council Bills had not, as such, any effect whatever on the volume of the Indian currency; but the action of the Government, in retaining in their Treasuries the rupees thus set free of course reduced the circulation. But this retention was not a *necessary* incident of the stoppage. The rupees might have been used for purposes of current revenue, or in other ways, which would have sent them back into circulation. For, instance, shortly after the stoppage, it was currently reported in London, and for a short time widely believed on the stock exchange, that Government was using those rupees to buy in its own

which such uncontrolled disturbances of trade might involve the Government, in consequence of its obligation to meet any run, no matter how severe of excess demand for one class of bills. Moreover, it is to be remembered that, as far as Government is concerned, the gravity of the existing situation is alleged to be largely due to the difficulty of providing by additional taxation for the nominal increase—the increase when stated in rupees—of the annual liabilities. As to the reality of this difficulty I suppress no opinion; but, assuming it to be real, it is obvious that, as far as the Government is concerned, a remedy which merely fixes the exchange, without in some measure re-habilitating the rupee, is not a sufficient remedy.

In conclusion I would remind "X." that the object of my previous letter was to demonstrate the impossibility of forcing the exchange by stopping the supply of Council Bills, and if possible, to prevent the recrudescence of the agitation for this measure. I observe that "X." says nothing about this point.—I have, &c.,

Allahabad, Aug. 16. INQUIRER.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly insert the following letter in your valuable paper *re* the G. I. P. Railway compensation allowance. It seems that the "busy bees" are not to get the above after all, only those whose pay is above Rs. 201 per mensem—how neat the one rupee has been put on—so that the drivers, who mostly draw Rs. 200 per mensem, shall not get it. At the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway, held in London on the 22nd June, as per *Home News* of that week, the shareholders agreed to the proposal, that £20,000 a year should be paid towards the above, to the "servants of the company" in India, "not domiciled." Surely, it will not take more than £8,000 a year to pay compensation to those drawing "above Rs. 201" per mensem. What will be done with the balance? Did anyone ever hear of such an injustice, for I take it that those drawing large salaries are better able to afford to do without the compensation than those whose pay is only from Rs. 100 to Rs 200. Before this compensation scheme came up, we, the subordinate servants of the company, who are now drawing from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, were contemplating petitioning the home board for an increase of pay all round owing to the present rate of exchange, which affects our style of living. Everything, and articles which are necessary to us, as well as living, servants, clothes, &c., is 20 per cent. dearer now than it was ten years ago. At that time a man on Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 could live well, and put by a few rupees monthly, (very few indeed) for a rainy day; but now, we, on Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, can hardly make both ends meet; so I consider that we, the "busy bees," i.e. guards, drivers, and station-masters, should really be the ones to benefit by the compensation, instead of suffering, as we do, by the present ruling of the officials of the G. I. P. Railway. Again, why are the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans not to be allowed the compensation? Are they not under the same disadvantages as others. They have just the same expenses, they live the same, their habits are the same as the "non-domiciled Europeans." I am sure that the even-handed justice of all Englishmen will vote that all Europeans and Eurasians alike should have the compensation on account of living in the Presidency being so expensive, owing to the present rate of exchange. Again, it is believed that the Home board have left the ruling to the officials in India as to who shall draw the compensation allowance, and who shall not be entitled to it. There has been a meeting of the officials on the subject, and they have ruled that all those, whose pay is below Rs. 201 per mensem are not to be held as eligible for it. Is it just for our officials to sit in judgment on a case like this, where they have ruled that they are all to get the compensation themselves, while we, the working classes, who are working day and night, sunshine and storm, are to have nothing. There would be more reason in Government officials settling the point in question, so that we could then have a chance of

JUSTICE.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to thank you for your kindness in permitting my letter to find place in your issue of July 24, re mill agents' commission and form of balance-sheet; and, in continuation of that letter, I would respectfully remark that the question of insolvent mills should have been taken up long ago. It devolved on Mr. Banaji to bring the matter to light, which was very creditable on his part, and it must be interesting to him to find that attention is being drawn to it. The evil has now advanced far enough, but the remedy is not far to seek. It is in the hands of the Legislature to safeguard the unfortunate shareholders by measures which may be enforced on the revision of the Companies' Act now extant. Another measure for improving the shareholder's position is the audit of his accounts. There should be an independent check, or what may be termed outside audit. Generally, local auditors are the creatures of the agents and directors, and do their bidding, and hence it invariably happens that dependence cannot fully be placed on their transactions. It is a matter of form in a printed balance-sheet to say that everything is above board and in accordance with the law. Provision should, if possible, be made in the Amended Act that the directors' report with balance-sheet be published in the local newspapers. It is then only that the true state of affairs of a mill can come to light. Extended powers of control could, doubtless, be vested in registrars of joint stock companies. It would be a further valuable safeguard. I will here quote an instance of the imperfect management of a single mill in another part of India, to which my experience of ten years in connection with it directs me. It has a capital of four lakhs of rupes, fully paid up, and has negotiated debentures to the extent of three and a-half lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum with a heavy debt of three and three-quarter lakhs of rupees due to its agents. At the outset its prospectus was issued in very glowing terms, that are all moonshine now. The half-yearly accounts for nearly ten years—one-half of the period going without dividends, but with excuses, intended only for the occasion, that the next half-year will show better results—terminate up to the present period by showing that during all that time a shareholder realised 32 per cent. on every hundred rupees paid, or on an average roughly of rupees three and annes four per cent. per annum. This is paying dividends with a vengeance, and yet debenture-holders realise 6 per cent. per annum on their money. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that heavy liabilities have to be met out of insufficient funds, which is soon after followed by insolvency. Concerns of this class come under Mr. Banaji's category of concerns working at a discount.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

COLLISIONS BETWEEN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For a long time I was contemplating why we could not invest a scheme by which we could make it impossible for an engine-driver to run his train without a line clear, and thereby keeping him in control of station staff as long as he has not crossed the distance signal. I think your readers have not forgotten the late collision, near Talegaon on the Poona line of the G. I. P. Railway, caused by the driver of a goods train running without a line clear, and which would have proved very fatal if the passenger driver had not used his presence of mind. Need I say that if the scheme in question was in use at the time the collision would totally have been avoided. After meditating for a long time on the subject I have come to the conclusion that we could invent such a thing. The scheme could be explained in a few words. A mechanical contrivance (which I am unable to reveal for the present) is to be attached to any part of the permanent way, anywhere between the distance signal and the station. This could easily be worked from the station platform or a signalier's cabin in the same way as switches and distance signals are worked, without causing any additional expenditure for working the same. The mechanism will always be in a position to stop the trains, unless it is altered otherwise by the station staff. No sooner the train crosses this without a line clear (i.e., without its position being altered from the station platform, it will cut the steam off automatically and stop the train without doing the slightest damage either to the rolling stock or the permanent way. Once the train is stopped by this means it could not be re-started until the driver comes out of his engine and set the mechanism right. In addition to this an electric bell with battery should be kept in each brakevan, so that when the mechanism cuts the steam off it would at the same time set the bells ringing, thereby warning guards to put their brakes on.

Now, I being a mechanical engineer and having to work on mill engines have no opportunities to carry on experiments on a locomotive engine, and at the same time my income being limited, I am not in a position to purchase a model of a locomotive. Will not a railway company be generous enough to supply me with a model of a locomotive with (say) a hundred yards of permanent way on the same reduced scale as the locomotive. If a railway company have no such models, they can at least engage me in their shop and allow me to carry on experiments. Of course I in return will allow the company to use my scheme with a nominal royalty. Whoever generously comes forward, will not only assist me, but put the public under their obligation.—Yours, &c.,

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL BILL COLLECTORS AND HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned that it is undesirable that people should be pestered with Municipal bills on gazetted public holidays.

To-day is the Cocoanut Day, a great Hindu holiday, and though all the public offices and banks have been closed, the Municipal Ward offices have been kept open for collection work. I do not suppose the authorities need be told that as a matter of fact bills are seldom paid on holidays and the Municipal exchequer is not in such a state of financial crisis as to suffer heavily by the non-collection of a few hundred rupees on such days.

The action of the authorities therefore not only causes unnecessary annoyance to rate-payers but also deprives the poor subordinates of the holidays to which they are justly entitled. There are about 115 men employed in the Ward offices, of whom there are 16 officers, 64 bill collectors, and 35 peons. Of these 65 are Hindus and the remaining 50 comprise Christians, Parsees, Mahomedans, &c. Section 523 of the Municipal Act makes special provision as regards public holidays in computing time. I asked a collecting officer who happened to be a Hindu if he liked going from door to door on one of his gala days, and he replied that though people hardly pay any bills on holidays it was the custom of the Department to make their (Hindus) work on all their holidays while the Mahomedans and Parsees were always allowed leave during their holidays.

In Government offices all employes of whatever denomination are treated alike in regard to their repective holidays, and it is inexplicable why the distinctions of caste and creed should be fostered by the local Municipality.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 16. A.B.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

REGARDING the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of removal of the College to Poona, the following resolution was issued on Saturday:—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1894.

Read again—Government Resolution No. 1791, dated the 25th August 1893—Appointing a Committee, consisting of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Principal, College of Science, the Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to report on the proposed removal of the Veterinary College from Bombay to Poona.

Read—Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—318, dated the 1st February 1894—Forwarding the report, No. A—221, dated the 24th January 1894, of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No. 1791, dated the 25th August, 1893, from which it appears that the Committee have resolved to recommend that the Veterinary College, Bombay, should, at all events for the present, remain in its present location, but that a Government Hospital should be erected on the De Lisle Road site, and that a dissecting room, with suitable waiting rooms, should be built at the Sewree Lazaretto. In paragraph 10 of their report the Committee recommend that provision should be made for the instruction of the students in the management of dairy and work cattle in the principles of breeding and in the cultivation of fodder crops; state that this matter attracted their attention when the advantages of the move to Poona were under consideration; that it seemed a point of importance that the Government dairy farm should be used to assist such instruction supplemented by lectures from Mr. Mollison, the Superintendent of Farms, who has made a special study of the management of cattle; that as they have not advocated the removal, they would suggest that Mr. Mollison's services might, with a suitable additional remuneration, be made available for a course of lectures in each term or at a set season in the year, while arrangements should be made for the students to visit the farm occassionally to see its working in vacation time.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, No. A.—449, dated the 12th February 1894.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council accepts the Committee's recommendation that the Veterinary College should remain at Bombay. His Excellency hopes that the causes of friction between the College and Hospital authorities are now removed, and that the drainage of Parel, which is being improved by the Municipality, may ameliorate the unhealthy condition of the Parel site. If these favourable anticipations are realized, the grounds for the establishment of a Government Veterinary Hospital would to a great extent disappear. At any rate, Government would prefer to wait.

Veterinary-Captain Mills should be requested to report in six months how the new arrangements for giving efficient clinical instruction (regarding which a Resolution will shortly issue) work, and whether he considers the extra accommodation at Sewree a necessity. He should also report on the proposals of the Committee in their paragraph 10.

The Committee should be thanked for their report.

PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

THE Secretary of State, in sanctioning the proposal made by the Government of India, to the effect that promotion to the rank of Commander in the Royal Indian Marine should be made by selection, has simply followed the practice prevailing in the Royal Navy with regard to promotion to the corresponding grade. In the latter service Sub-Lieutenants are promoted to be Lieutenants by a process of selection and seniority combined, with the claims of seniority predominating, and there is usually no difficulty about a Sub-Lieutenant being advanced to the grade of Lieutenant. The next step, however *viz.*, from Lieutenant to Commander, is by no means easy, and is perhaps the most difficult promotion to obtain in the Royal Navy. The promotion is made purely by selection, and usually goes to officers of approved merit who have specially qualified in torpedo practice and gunnery. Promotion from Commander to Captain is again by selection, but from the rank of Captains upwards, selection cease to play any part, and seniority alone is relied on to work an officer up through the ranks of Rear Admiral, Vice Admiral, Admiral and Admiral of the Fleet. This system naturally places a great deal of partonage in the hands of the authorities, who have it in their power to exclude an officer from the higher ranks almost at the very commencement of his service, and to consign him to life-long drudgery in the lower grades. As a rule, however, the officers who are thus superseded are at fault themselves, and are, as often as not, the "Queen's hard bargains." With regard to the Royal Indian Marine, officers who are not in due course promoted to the rank of Commander will experience considerable difficulties; for they will be thrown out of the commands of Indian Marine ships, and will, moreover, find themselves ineligible for the more desirable shore billets of the service, which are usually conferred on officers of the higher grades. Officers of the Royal Navy, who find themselves out of the running can contrive to enter the Coast Guard, and can thus manage to get along comfortably for many years. But superseded officers of the Indian Marine will find life hard indeed; their prospects at the very best are scarcely brilliant; and a small pension, paid in depreciated rupees, will afford but small consolation for the heart-burning caused by a career marred by supersession on the grounds of selection. However, a great deal will depend on the manner in which this system of selection will be carried out—and if merit and the possession of influence are not regarded as synonymous, the present change cannot fail to have a benificial effect on the *personnel* of the Indian Marine establishment.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE only daughter of the King of Wurtemburg Princess Pauline, always dresses particularly plainly and modestly. A few days ago, when taking a walk in the park of Ludwigsburg, she was not recognised by a sentinel, who did not present arms. A sergeant, some distance away, at once made signs to the trooper, to call his attention to the fact that the Princess was passing. The sentinel, not understanding the signs, and thinking he was rendering a service to his superior, called out to the Princess—"I say, miss, the sergeant over there wants to speak to you."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all chemists and Druggists in Auber.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. HINDUS.

ON Saturday afternoon, a large number of spectators turned out, on the Maidan, to witness the cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindus. The weather being quite suitable there was a good afternoon's cricket. The Hindus had put together their best men under the circumstances, and the Gymkhana, with two or three exceptions, were almost fully represented. The Hindus having won the toss elected to go out on the defence first, and Cheetham and Clark opened the attack. The Hindus began a good game, and a respectable total of 131 runs was knocked up. The Hindu team was almost the same as they often put up against the Gymkhana. Of the principal contributors were Jayker, Chonkar, Bhandare, and Gosavi, who are already known amongst the best Hindu cricketers. The Hindu batting showed a decided improvement which was apparent from the fact that against the bowling of Sinclair, Cheetham, and Benson, they were able to put together 131 runs. The bowling and fielding departments of the Hindu team have not improved, and, with the exception of Chonkar, all the other Hindu bowlers were an easy source of securing runs for the Gymkhana. Captain Smith ran up the score very quickly, and it was after 70 was telegraphed that he was held by Kothare, off Chonkar, who succeeded in dissolving his partnership with Greig. His contribution of 50 was obtained from a steady game quite free but careful and with an eye to defence. Cheetham and Clarke each gave 11 as their shares, and Sinclair was disposed of for a blank. Greig played a faultless innings, and at the time when stumps were drawn, carried his bat out for 67. The Bombay Gymkhana had thus secured 148 runs at the cost of four wickets, winning the match by six wickets and 17 runs. The scores are:—

HINDUS.

Dhotre, c Smith, b Cheetham	7
Jayker, b Greig	19
Chonkar, l-b-w, b Benson	19
Purshotum, c Macbeth, b Benson	13
Dadarker, b Benson	0
Kirtikar, run out	9
Kothare, c Clarke, b Cheetham	6
Gosavi, b Clarke	14
Bhandare, b Sinclair	25
Musurkar, b Sinclair	1
Kale, not out	6
Extras	12
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	50	26	4	1
Cheetham	55	19	3	2
Sinclair	73	26	5	2
Benson	60	28	3	3
Hancock	15	8	0	0
Greig	35	12	2	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Smith, c Kothare, b Chonkar	50
Greig, not out	67
Cheetham, b Chonakar	11
Sinclair, b Chonker	0
Clarke, b Purshotum	11
Macbeth, not out	6
Brooks, Hancock, Dunk, Creagh, Benson } did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Kala	15	25	0	0
Chonkar	110	16	4	3
Kothare	60	43	1	0
Purshotum	55	32	0	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROS.' C. C.

An interesting and exciting match was played between the above teams, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, on Saturday last, resulting in a draw. At the onset the odds were against Ralli's team as they lost four wickets for 15 runs, two of whom were caught out without making a single. But Machliwalla (senior) changed the entire aspect of the game when he began to bat. He played exceedingly well, and gave the swiftest bowling of his opponents a drive to boundary. He maintained his ground till he compiled a brilliant 64, when he was, unfortunately, stumped out by D. Kanga. On Machliwalla's retirement Daver and Writer took up the scoring. They batted freely, and rapidly ran up the score, each contributing a well-played 20 when they retired, declaring 150 runs for nine wickets down. The Parsees made a splendid defence, losing their first wicket for 41 runs. They batted very carefully and scored, at call of time, 84 runs for five wickets down. Spencer played his usual neat and steady game, carrying his bat out for 28, while D. Kanga took to hard hitting and contributed a slashing 26. Writer bowled remarkably well, taking three wickets for 31 runs, a capital performance considering the nature of the defence to which he was opposed. The Parsees fielded excellently. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Gagrat, c D Kanga, b R E Mody	9
Mistri, c R E Mody, b M Kanga	1
Machliwalla (jnr), c M Kanga, b R E Mody	0
Mathooradas, c Ayerton, b R E Mody	6
Nassif, c S B Spencer, b M Kanga	0
Machliwalla (senr), st D Kanga, b M Kanga	64
Edulji, c K Kharas, b R E Mody	0
Hussey, c S B Spencer, b M Kanga	10
Arjani, c J Banaji, b S B Spencer	12
Daver, not out	20
Writer, not out	20
Extras	8
Total	150

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S B Spencer, not out	28
D Kanga, c Arjani, b Daver	26
R E Mody, b Writer	10
D F Dubash, b Writer	0
E Daver, c Edulji, b Daver	2
K Kharas, l-b-w, b Writer	0
M D Kanga, not out	14
R D Ayerton, D Kharas, J Banaji, J Bhicaji } did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total	84

ST. XAVIER'S VS. ST. STANISLAUS C. C.

A match was played at Danda Green, Baudora, on Thursday, between the St. Xavier's (Railway Travellers) Cricket Club (captain, Ignatius D'Monte) and the St. Stanislaus Cricket Club (captain, Peter Lewis). The latter was defeated by 3 runs.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL VS. ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.

This match was played on the Cooperage Ground, on Thursday last, and after a most exciting finish, was won almost on the post by the Cathedral High School by the narrow margin of ten runs, both innings being played out. When each side had finished one innings, the St. Mary's boys were one run in advance, and so there seemed little chance of completing the other innings, in the time left, and the victory of St. Mary's, on the first innings seemed assured. But the Cathedral boys in their second venture totalled 57 leaving their opponents about one hour to win the match in, either by scoring the requisite number of runs or by keeping their wickets up till the drawing of stumps and being declared winners on the first innings. Contrary to expectation they tried the forcing game and paid the penalty, being all dismissed for 46, a few minutes before call of time. Great credit is due to the losers for the sportsmanlike way in which they sent in their batsmen to the wickets to save time and give their opponents a chance of winning. Hardie not out 21 in the first innings, and Issac not out 31, and Smith 15 in the second, did the best batting performance for the winners. While the clean hitting of O'Donnel who scored 12 and 20 was the feature of the innings of the losers. Issac 10 wickets for 31 and Otto 7 for 51 were the most distructive Cathedral bowlers. For the losers Athaide took 7 wickets for 33 runs and Fragoso 7 for 21.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

238-94—Brown and M—John Henry Tod and another *vs* Vussonjee Heerjee and others.

283-94—Wadia and G—Nemchand Vussonjee and others *vs* Hajee Cassum Joosub.

229-94—Ardeser H and D—Abdur Rahiman bin Hajee Ahmed *vs* Saleh Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed and another.

392-94—Bhaishunker and K—The Damoder Lakhmidas Mills Company *vs* Dwarkadas Gordhandas and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

36-94—In person—Ambabai *vs.* Moti Kessowji Meria.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mooljee and others *vs* The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—P-rt heard.

403-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee *vs* Bai Motibai—Craigie, L and O.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans these **head of dandruff.**

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

THE following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta's speech, delivered on Wednesday last, at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, while discussing the Provincial Budget:—

The Hon. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, C.I.E. said: Your Excellency,—In rising to offer a few remarks on this debate, I think that, as I happen to be a lawyer, I had, first of all, better hasten to assure my hon'ble friend Mr. Nugent that I am not going to inflict a written speech on the Council. He will, however, pardon me for pointing out that, in taunting the hon'ble members who are pleaders with having read their speeches, he is doing scant justice to those hon'ble members who are Government officials, nearly all of whom, as he will no doubt remember, pulled out written or printed speeches from their pockets, and steadily read them out at last year's Budget discussion. Surely, he ought to feel proud of the homage paid by the pleaders to Government officers in imitating the excellent example set by them.

A CLEAR AND BUSINESS-LIKE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

I trust that the Hon'ble the Financial Member of the Council will allow me to congratulate him on the clear and business-like character of the Statement he has laid before the Council. I confess that I cannot sympathise with my hon'ble friend Mr. Javerilal in the complaint he has made as to the want of more detailed information in the Statement and the Budget. Surely, he forgets that Mr. Trevor offered with ready courtesy this year as he had also done the last, to furnish any additional information or explanation which any hon'ble member may require beforehand. I am myself indebted to him for his courtesy in supplying me most readily with information and explanations as to certain figures that I applied to him for.

I should however like to make one suggestion to the hon'ble member. It would be very desirable to show in future Statements the percentages of increase and decrease in the different heads of income and expenditure for a certain number of previous years to enable the Council to judge of the approximate accuracy of the forecast of the year's Budget Estimates. In his present Financial Statement, the Hon. Mr. Trevor tells us, at page 10, that "in connection with this branch of the subject, and with reference to remarks made in the course of the discussion on last year's Financial Statement as to the apparent tendency to underestimate receipts and over-estimate expenditure, it may be as well before going further to recall the explanation then given of the general principle in which the annual Budget is framed. Receipts are estimated, in the absence of any specific change in the conditions, on a consideration of the recent actuals including, it may be added, the latest figures available for the year current when the estimate is prepared." I think the hon'ble member will remember that in his opening speech last year in reply to the comments of the Hon. Mr. Ranade on the apparent tendency to under-estimate receipts and over-estimate expenditure, he said that "the general principle is, in regard to receipts, to estimate on an average of past years in the absence of any specific change in the conditions. The natural result is that in the case of items which show a steady tendency to increase, the growth of our estimates is a little in arrear of growth of the revenue. But that, I think, is safer than counting our chickens before they are hatched." Now I think what the hon'ble member said last year is more in consonance with principle than the way in which he puts it this year. I think it would be a desirable improvement in the Financial Statement, if the Hon. Mr. Trevor adopts my suggestion to supply percentages of increase or decrease in both the revenue as well as the expenditure for a period of, say, five years.

THE PROVINCE OF THIS COUNCIL AS TO DISCUSSION OF THE POLICY OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

There can be no doubt that your Excellency's ruling was perfectly right that it was not within the province of this Council to discuss the policy of the Government of India on the question of exchange compensation. In this Council we have only to grin and bear it—I beg the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent's pardon, I mean only those who do not receive it. (Laughter.) It is only natural that those who receive the compensation should be perfectly convinced of the justice and soundness of so good a policy. At the same time, your Excellency's ruling is likely to be a source of some disappointment. I cannot understand what the Hon'ble the Financial Member was up to, when he spoke of exchange compensation "as a disturbing element of dominant importance imposing a heavy burden on the Provincial exchequer." I am equally surprised at the criticism attempted to be passed on it by Messrs. Javerilal and Setalvad, when we have in this very Council an hon'ble member who assures us that, far from being a policy of trouble and waste, it is justified on the ground of economy. Your Excellency's ruling entails this disappointment that we shall not hear the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe explain to us by figures his bold and ingenious justification of exchange compensation on economic grounds. Mr. Trevor has given the amount of the grant on this head as six lakhs twenty thousand of rupees taking exchange at 1s. 2d. It is likely to be much more at the present rate. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe would have satisfied us that in case no exchange compensation was allowed, the pensions' list would have increased by even a larger amount, and that, instead of being waste, it is actually a source of saving.

A FULL GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR GUJARAT.

Coming to particular heads of the Budget, I will first take up that of education. In doing so, I beg to tender to your Excellency my unreserved thanks for the way in which your Excellency has met our appeal on behalf of Fergusson College. Being of a more contented and less grasping nature than my hon'ble friends Messrs. Javerilal and Panse, I do not like to spoil the sincerity of my grateful acknowledgments by asking for more, either in the shape of a share in the Dakshina Fund or of further favours in future. We are all grateful to your Lordship for coming to the aid of this deserving College by the grant of Rs. 3,000 which is entered in the Budget.

My Lord, I am aware that this is not a year in which to make a new appeal. But I cannot help pleading before your Excellency the cause of education in Guzerat. The Deccan has had its full Government College, and justice requires that Guzerat should have equal treatment. In replying to my question on the subject, your Lordship was right in saying that I had taken the words, as to the Guzerat College "fast going downhill," from the annual report of its principal. The reason given in the same report for so deplorable a state of things is not simply that it is suffering from the want of a permanent home, but it ascribes it also to another cause. "What we need is," says the principal, "more funds both here and everywhere in the working of the College." The Council must not imagine that it will be needful to provide any very considerable addition to the Government grant of Rs. 10,000 if Government took over the College wholly. There is an endowment of over two lakhs and-a-half with an income of about Rs. 10,000 for interest. Then there is the Municipal grant of Rs. 3,000 which of course should be continued. The fees, besides, amount to another Rs. 5,000, and they would increase with increasing prosperity. If Government changed the College from an aided to a full Government College, the additional outlay which would fall on them would not be considerable. My Lord, I am an advocate, but not a blind one, of private enterprize and local self-government, but everything has its proper time, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge that there are many things in this country, among them education, in which it is Government that should lead the way and supply us with models. I am aware, my Lord, that Lord Reay's Government organized Gujarat College as an aided institution in conformity with the recommendations of the Education Commission. But experience should teach, and it would be an act of simple justice to the whole of the Northern Division if it was supplied in the first instance with a full Government College like the Deccan, and leave private enterprize to follow, as in the case of the Fergusson College in Poona. In leaving the head of education, I should like to point out that this is one of the heads, in which the Budget Estimates of revenue happen to be generally under-estimated and those of expenditure over-estimated. A glance at the three years' figures of actuals and revised estimates entered in the Budget brings this features out in a somewhat striking manner. I refer to this as showing that it is possible for your Excellency's Government to be somewhat liberal in entertaining new appeals for educational advancement in the course of the current year.

INJUSTICE OF CHARGING "CRIMINAL JUSTICE" WITH MOIETY OF COST OF DISTRICT LAND ESTABLISHMENT.

Coming to the head of Land Revenue, I see that moiety of the charges of District establishment are still debited to "Criminal Courts." There are three items so charged: Rs. 65,828, Rs. 7,28,838, Rs. 2,31,570, being half the salaries of Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars. Now the Council will remember that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent emphatically stated at the last year's debate that the criminal work of these officers only took one-eighth of their time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood: That was with regard to Mamlatdars.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta: How much do you say as regards Assistant Collectors?

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. About half, I should say.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent: No, no, scarcely a fourth.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, continuing: It is clear that, even if it is a fourth, it is an overcharge. It may be said that this is only a matter of account. But it is important in this way, that if criminal justice were debited with only its own moderate course, it would be less open to objection to ask for some further expenditure for urgent reforms and improvements in the administration of criminal justice. For example, such an improvement as that to which my hon'ble friend, Mr. Setalvad, drew attention in regard to the Joint Sessions Judge in Kolaba during the rains. I did not quite follow the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood in his reply on this point to Mr. Setalvad, if he meant to say that the system of rolling up the Collector, the District Magistrate, and the Sessions Judge in one has continuously prevailed in Kolaba for the last fifteen years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood: Yes, for the last fifteen years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta continued: Then it is time that the system should be reformed, and, considering the real cost of the administration of criminal justice, it is not too much to ask, in the interests of the life and liberty of the subjects, that an additional Joint Judge should be stationed at Alibag during the rains. I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood has read the appellate judgment of the High Court in a recent murder case tried by this polyglot officer. Without any reflection on that officer, they show that you cannot expect even an able revenue officer to make a good and competent judicial officer. Before leaving this head, I should like to say a word as to the suggestion I made last year for carrying out the separation of judicial and executive functions. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent looks alarmed, but I am not going to do anything more than ask if your Excellency's Government will be pleased to grant me a committee for the purpose of considering its practical feasibility in some one particular district. I know Mr. Nugent pooh-poohs the whole thing as not being within the range of practical politics but I have such faith in his bread and sturdy independence of mind that I should propose that he should be the president of the committee. I have no doubt that if I could convince him on the committee that my scheme is both feasible as well as economic, that his integrity of purpose and liberality of thought would rise superior and triumph over his bureaucratic prejudice and prepossessions, and that he would unhesitatingly declare himself as strong an advocate of the separation as he is now of the anomalous combination of two incompatible functions.

AN ATTENUATED AND UNDER-MANNED HIGH COURT.

A PUBLIC CALAMITY.

Turning to the head of law and justice, I do not propose to join in the discussion raised by my honourable friend, Mr. Setalvad for the abolition of what he designates as the monopoly of the barristers on the Original Side of the High Court, and which they justify as a useful and desirable division of labour. I do not care to join in it, as I might be charged with being an interested party, by the general public, if not by Mr. Setalvad. I might, however say this that, though for my own part, I should be ready to confess that Mr. Setalvad was quite as good, and better than myself—(laughter)—yet the bar has among its ranks men of whom they could be proud, men like my hon'ble friend the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Jardine, and many others, who could hardly be produced under the same system which is responsible for pleaders. With regard to Mr. Setalvad's observations on raising revenue by reforming the High Court, I confess that I am utterly unable to sympathize with him in his proposals for economy. It seems to me that he has fallen into the error of imagining that the High Court is simply a machinery for disposing of a certain number of civil and criminal cases. He forgets that, as in the past, and even more so in the present, the High Court is the stronghold for the defence and inviolate preservation of the life and liberty of the subjects against the encroachments. I say it with all deference to an arbitrary and autocratic executive. To strike at this palladium of public and private liberty, for plausible reasons of economy, would be nothing short of a public calamity. It would be a bad day for the Presidency and the whole country when it would be sought to cripple it, and I cannot approve of any proposals which would leave us an attenuated and undermanned High Court. While I cannot, however, support his suggestions in this regard, I must say that his remarks about the fees levied in the insolvent court are worthy of the most careful attention and enquiry from your Excellency's Government. The matter has recently been much discussed and commented upon in public, and I think it is in the interests of all parties that there should be a full and proper investigation. It is certainly a matter for serious comment that in spite of the recommendations of the Finance Committee the large fees levied in that court should all go in the pockets of the clerk instead of being credited to the general expenditure of law and justice after deferaying from it a fair and liberal compensation for the not very difficult duties of the clerkship. I think Mr. Nugent has not clearly understood Mr. Setalvad's remarks about the accumulated balances. What he said was, there were balances of monies deposited beforehand for fees by insolvent suitors, and that these balances should not be absorbed by the clerk. If the facts are as he states, there is certainly good reason for enquiry.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION TO COST OF POLICE OVER-ESTIMATED BY RS. 50,000.

The only other head to which I propose to refer is that of police, and I shall confine my remarks to only one item in it, that of the contribution from the Bombay Municipality. It is entered in two sums, Rs. 4,47,756, and Rs. 63,193, the latter being the three-fourth share of the Municipality in respect of the last proposed increase in the police force, and which I will not here discuss. The item of Rs. 4,47,756 is arrived at by including in the total of Rs. 7,39,959 the cost of the harbour, the dockyard, and the Port Trust special police, and the cost of special guards of public buildings, and after deducting therefrom the recoveries amounting to Rs. 1,29,000 charge the Municipality three-fourths of the balance. Now, my Lord, the inclusion of the cost of the special police and guards mentioned above is not justified by practice or principle. In your Excellency's speech on the Budget debate last year, your Lordship said: "I don't think it has ever been the wish of Government to charge the Municipality with any of those extra charges which can be shown to be purely for the work of Government." Now, it must be borne in mind that Government are not the final arbiters of what should be regarded as "the annual expenses" of the police of the City of Bombay. In an opinion given by the Advocate-General at the instance of Government, and communicated by them to the Corporations it was pointed out that the Government are not the arbiters of what shall be deemed "annual expenses," although they have power to determine the amount of the Municipality's contribution to those expenses when duly ascertained. But it would be open to the Municipality to object to any particular item or items in the annual accounts as not being properly "annual expenses," and any ultimate difference between them and Government as to a particular item would have to be decided by the High Court." Up till recently, Government have always admitted that the items detailed above were not chargeable to the annual expenses of the city police, and that they were to be borne by Government over and above the one-fourth share contributed by them. The contribution levied from the Municipality till 1891-92, when the question of increasing the police was raised, was about two lakhs and a-half. The accounts supplied by Government up to that period, not only showed their contribution of Rs. 90,000, but carefully excluded all charges for the special police in question. In 1891, Colonel Wilson furnished to the Corporation, with the sanction of Government, a statement which clearly shows how this question was treated. The statement is this:—

List showing the distribution of the Bombay city police force.

Description.	Superintendent.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Naik.	Men.	Total.
Municipal. A	1	6	13	...	180	200
B	1	6	11	..	200	218
C	1	8	11	..	213	233
D	1	4	11	..	121	137
E	1	6	10	...	141	158
F and G	..	3	10	...	135	148
Detective	1	2	13	...	0	26
Reserve	..	1	10	..	94

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

On Friday, July 27, reports were received in London of a collision between Japanese and Chinese naval squadrons. It was stated that a transport had been sunk with all on board, but it was not expected that a declaration of war would be made for several days, and that in the event of the *pourparlers*, which were still in progress, resulting amicably, the collisions that had already taken place would be mutually disallowed; otherwise they could be held to constitute a *casus belli*. The Japanese mail-steamer for Shanghai had been stopped at Nagasaki (about July 21-22) by the Japanese Government.

The Central News received the following telegram from Shanghai dated July 27:—

A Nagasaki despatch alleges that the Chinese fleet was attacked by Japanese cruisers while the troops were being landed. It is added that the transports were unable to offer any effectual resistance, and that many steamers were sunk.

This news is not confirmed from Chinese official sources.

The seizure of the Corean King is confirmed. The Japanese intend holding him as a hostage until the demanded reforms are guaranteed. The situation at Seoul is disquieting and critical.

The above news was confirmed.

The Japanese Legation in London received the following telegram from Tokio:—

In consequence of severe provocation, three ships of the Japanese Squadron were compelled to engage Chinese men-of-war of Fontao, or Round Island. They captured the Chinese man-of-war Teao-Kiao, and sank a Chinese transport with soldiers. Unfortunately, the Chen-Yuen, one of the largest Chinese ironclads of the Northern Fleet, escaped to China, and the Chinese torpedo cruiser Kuwan-Ti escaped to Yasan, in Corea. The three Japanese men-of-war, Akitsuzu, Takachiho, and Hiye, which took part in the engagement, are safe.

Reuter's agent at Shanghai telegraphed on Sunday, July 29, another account:—

Intelligence has reached here that a naval engagement between Japanese and Chinese squadrons occurred last Friday, the 27th instant, near Asan. Three Japanese warships met and engaged the two Chinese ironclads, Chen-Yuen and Kotse, and a despatch-vessel, which were convoying seven transports with Chinese troops for Corea. The Chen-Yuen retreated, and the Kotse escaped. The despatch-boat, however, was captured by the Japanese, and one of the transports was sunk. The other six transports escaped. News has also been received that on the same day as the naval battle the Japanese troops on shore attacked the Chinese at Asan, but no details of the conflict have as yet come to hand. The principal division of the Chinese reinforcements sent to Corea from Taku, on the 20th instant, has reached its destination safely.

Yokohama, July 29.—The army and navy reserves have been called out and ordered to proceed to headquarters. The Chinese inhabitants in Japan are fleeing from the country in large numbers.

Tokio, July 29.—The conviction is gaining ground in official circles here that the negotiations carried on by China lately were simply with the object of gaining time for the concentration of her forces for a combined attack on the Japanese troops. Reliable information has reached here of the main body having crossed the Corean North-Western frontier on the 25th instant.

The news received on Tuesday (July 31), was as follows:—

Reuter telegraphed from Shanghai (July 30).

A telegram received here, last night, gives further details of the naval engagement between the Japanese and Chinese squadrons on the 27th inst. The Chinese transport Kow Shing, it appears, was attacked by the Japanese vessels with torpedoes and sunk near Shopiot Island. There were 1,500 troops on board, and, so far as is known at present, these all perished, except forty Chinamen, who were saved by the French gunboat Lion. It is reported that all the foreigners on board the transport were either shot or drowned.

According to a later report of the naval engagement off Asan, received here by letter, the Japanese boarded the transport Kow Shing and ordered her to proceed to Japan. Captain Galsworthy, her commander, refused. The Japanese officers who had come on board then withdrew, and immediately they had returned on board their own ship the Japanese opened fire with the machine-guns in their tops, clearing the Kow Shing's decks. They then fired two torpedoes, which took effect. Captain von Hanneken, formerly Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and other foreigners on board the Kow Shing were killed.

The Central News stated that on the previous evening important despatches were received from her Majesty's representatives in China. They, however, conveyed no formal intimation that war had been declared. On their arrival important communications were immediately sent by the Foreign Office to certain foreign Embassies.

The Central News was further enabled to state that telegrams had been received in London announcing that the owners of the transport Kow Shing had made a formal claim upon the Japanese Government through the English Foreign Office for recompense for the attack upon a vessel while sailing under the British flag. They claimed damages for the loss sustained by the action of the Japanese commander in firing upon and sinking the vessel previous to a declaration of war. The Central News added that the incident had forced the situation, and will lead to complications.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pekin telegraphed on July 29:—

A startling and painful impression has been created in Government diplomatic circles here by the sinking by Japanese cruisers of the British steamer Kow Shing, carrying 1,500 Chinese troops from Tientsin to Corea. Only eleven men are reported to have been saved. Three Japanese cruisers attacked the Chinese warships, Chen-Yuen and Tsao-Kiang, convoying nine transports off Asan. The Chen-Yuen, it is stated, after a hard fight, returned in a damaged condition to Wei-hai-wei. The Tsao-Kiang is reported to have been captured.

The attitude of the Chinese Government, hitherto conciliatory, has completely changed. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, in an interview at Tientsin, declared that if war was once provoked China would fight to the bitter end.

JAPANESE EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

A telegram from Yokohama (July 30) was published in London on Aug. 1:—The following explanatory statement has been communicated to Reuter's agent in reference to the action between the Japanese and Chinese Fleets, in which the Kow Shing was sunk:—

The negotiations which were conducted at Pekin through the good offices of the friendly Great Powers were on the point of a satisfactory conclusion, when China suddenly informed the Japanese Government, through the mediating Powers, that Japan must forthwith withdraw her ships from all Chinese ports, and that if Japan did not formally express her compliance with all the Chinese propositions by July 20, the Chinese naval and military forces would advance.

This was regarding as an ultimatum *in optima forma*. The Japanese Government, however, acting upon the advice of the mediating Powers, accepted the Chinese proposals in principle, making some amendments. These Japan submitted, with the declaration that any advance of the Chinese naval and military forces would be considered as a menace. In view of this fact, it is evident that orders must have been given to the Japanese naval and military commanders to be on the *qui vive* after July 20 for a Chinese attack.

It is believed that the small Japanese squadron which came into collision with the Chinese fleet was merely reconnoitring, and that the commander was under the impression that the Chinese, in accordance with their announcement, intended to commence hostilities after the 20th instant. Under these circumstances the commander of the Japanese cruiser could scarcely be blamed if he adopted such precautions as were justifiable by naval tactics.

It is probable that the real facts connected with the sinking of the transport will be found to be totally different from the Chinese account. Even if the rapport were flying the British flag—a statement which is disbelieved here—it is regarded as very likely that the Japanese commander took this for a ruse de guerre on the part of the Chinese, as he could not for a moment suppose that a British merchant steamer would be carrying the enemy's troops at a time when the Chinese Government had declared its intention of commencing coercive measures against Japan.

The reported moving down of the Chinese on the deck of the transport by the Japanese machine-guns is received with the greatest indignation, and no doubt is entertained that if any boats were despatched, as stated to the Kow Shing, such action took place after the firing, and was undertaken for the purpose of saving life.

The statement concludes as follows:—"At any rate, full details from an impartial source must be awaited before passing judgment in the case.

The following issues from the Central News office, in London, were published on Aug. 1:—

Much indignation prevails in Japanese circles at the charges of cruelty made against the officers of their fleet on the occasion of the sinking of the Kow Shing transport. It is emphatically declared that the vessel would not have been fired upon unless resistance was being offered. The Japanese were the first of the Eastern nations to join the Geneva Convention from motives of humanity, and such barbarity as has been charged against them would be entirely at variance with their native training and discipline. It is expected that the explanations from the Japanese naval authorities, which have been telegraphed for, will put an entirely different complexion upon the incident.

Meantime, the Central News was informed that an influential body of shipowners in the City are making most urgent representations to her Majesty's Government in the matter, asking that immediate action may be taken. It is pointed out that the Kow Shing was a British ship, and, as war had not been declared, her owners were entirely within their rights in chartering her to China for the conveyance of troops. China will doubtless make compensation for the loss of the vessel, but the shippers hold firmly that they must look to her Majesty's Government to demand reparation for the outrage upon the British flag, and ample compensation for the families of the Englishmen who perished in the trooper. These views have been pressed not only upon Lord Kimberley, but upon Lord Rosebery himself.

The Central News learns that her Majesty's Government telegraphed yesterday to the British representative at Tientsin, asking for a detailed description of the circumstances attending the sinking of the Kow Shing. An early reply is expected.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Reuter telegraphed from Tokio (July 31):—The Japanese Government have declared to the foreign representatives here that a state of war exists between Japan and China. This announcement is regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

The *Standard* correspondent at Tientsin also reported on Wednesday:—War has been formally declared by the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China, and the Japanese Minister at the Court of Pekin has now notified his immediate departure.

Yokohama, July 30.—Telegraphic communication between the Japanese representatives and their Government has been stopped by the Chinese authorities.

ALLEGED SECOND COLLISION.

A Central News telegram from Shanghai (Aug. 1) states:—The day after the attack upon the transport Kow Shing, the Japanese warships Takachiho and Hiyei attacked the Chinese man-of-war Chien-Yuen. The last named had two small gunboats with her. The fight lasted some time. In the end the Japanese were beaten off. The Hiyei was in a helpless condition, while the Chen-Yuen was badly damaged. She reached port safety, and was placed in dock for repairs. It will be some time before she is in a fit state to proceed to sea.

On Aug. 2, however, the following was published in the London papers:—The Central News is informed that an official telegram, dated from Tientsin yesterday morning, has been received in London. It makes no mention of any second naval engagement on the 30th ult., and the reported battle and sinking of the Chen-Yuen may now safely be dismissed as being devoid of foundation.

A CHINESE ACCOUNT.

The following dated Chefoo (Aug. 1) has been sent to the *Times* by "a (semi-official?) correspondent":—

On July 25 the Japanese admiral on the Matsusima, which was accompanied by two other men-of-war sighted the British steamer Kow Shing carrying 1,600 Chinese troops for Corea, in Corean waters, forty miles of Chemulpo, and signalled to her "stop where you are or take the consequences." The Kow Shing, which was flying the British ensign, promptly anchored, and the men-of-war steamed away. The captain of the Kow Shing, trusting to the British flag, refused to slip his anchor and run. Then the Japanese crusier Naniwa steamed up and sent a boarding party to the Kow Shing. The officer in command made a strict scrutiny of the ship's papers, and after some hesitation as to his course of action in the circumstances peremptorily ordered the Kow Shing to follow.

This caused great excitement among the troops, who said to the English officers of the ship, "We refuse to become prisoners and would sooner die here. If you move the ship, except to return to China, we will kill you." They put a guard over the anchor. The Kow Shing then signalled to the Naniwa to send another boat, and Captain von Hanneken explained the situation to the Japanese boarding officer, pointing out that they had left China in time of peace, that there had been no declaration of war, that the Kow Shing was a British ship under the British flag, and that it was impossible to execute the Naniwa's order. He claimed that the flag should be respected and that the ship should be escorted back to the Chinese coast.

The boarding party returned to the Naniwa, which thereupon signalled, "Quit the ship as soon as possible." The Kow Shing replied that it was impossible to quit the ship. The Naniwa flew an answering pennant and steamed quickly into position, broadside on, at a distance of about 200 metres. She then immediately discharged a torpedo at the Kow Shing and fired two broadsides with all her guns—two 25-ton and four 10-ton weapons.

The torpedo struck a coal bunker, and the boiler of the Kow Shing burst with terrific explosion. The troops who were wiedly excited, fired their rifles and some small mountain guns.

The Naniwa continued to fire her 10-ton guns, discharging altogether fifteen shots, and poured a deadly rain from her machine-guns on the Chinese troops, even after some of them were in the water. The Kow Shing gradually sank in eight fathoms, the troops firing to the last. She went down stern first flying the red ensign. The Chinese fired on some of their own people, who were swimming away, saying that all should die together. The Japanese lowered one heavily armed boat, which fired on the troops straggling in the water. There was no attempt to save life. It was evident that no quarter was to be given, all were to be massacred.

The Naniwa steamed away to report to a British Consulate or to a naval officer that seven Englishmen had been killed. One hundred and fifty soldiers reached a rock.

Captain von Hanneken miraculously escaped and arrived in a Corean fishing boat at Chemulpo on July 28. He has sworn an affidavit before the British Consul in regard to the events above narrated, and bears testimony to the splendid conduct of the Chinese troops, who died gloriously, fighting to the last.

ANOTHER JAPANESE EXPLANATION.

From Tokio (July 31) Reuter's agent reported that he had received the following official report:—

The following are the main facts reported officially by the Imperial Japanese naval authorities respecting the engagement with the Chinese squadron on the morning of July 25:—Two Chinese cruisers, the Tshi-Yuen and Kuwan-shi, were observed steaming from Asan, and a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, convoyed by the warship Tsao-Kiang, was seen coming from Taku towards Asan. The Japanese cruisers Akitsuzu, Yoseino, and Naniwa met the two Chinese men-of-war near the island of Fontas. The latter did not salute the commander-in-chief, but made belligerent preparations, and manifested a hostile attitude.

In order to get out of the narrow place the Japanese cruisers put out to sea, whereupon the Tshi-Yuen followed up the Naniwa. Upon this the latter made for the Tshi-Yuen, which, however, retreated and hoisted the white flage above the Chinese naval ensign. The Naniwa consequently delayed firing. At this moment the transport crossed the bow of the Naniwa whereupon the latter fired a blank shot to call attention and signalled to her to stop. In the meantime the Tshi-Yuen had approached the Naniwa's stern, and when within 300 metres of the Japanese ship discharged a torpedo, which missed the Naniwa. The Naniwa now opened fire on the Tshi-Yuen, and the Japanese cruiser Yoshino also joined in the action. In the end the Tshi Yuen took to flight towards Wei-hai-wei. She was chased but not overtaken. The Kuwan-shi had in the meantime been fighting with the Akitsusu, but finally fled and took refuge between the shore and the shoal.

The transport carried six field guns and 1,100 soldiers. The captain of the transport surrendered, but the soldiers on board refused to do so and resisted capture. The Naniwa was finally obliged to open fire upon her and the transport was sunk. The captain and others were rescued by the Naniwa's boats.

It was subsequently ascertained that the transport was a British steamer belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and chartered by the Chinese Government to carry soldiers and munitions of war. She had on board four battalion commanders and fifteen company commanders.

The Japanese Government on learning that the transport which had been sunk was a British vessel at once spontaneously expressed their regrets to the British Charge d'Affaires, and declared, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that if, after thorough investigation, the Japanese were found to be in the wrong, the Japanese Government were prepared to make full reparation.

JAPANESE APOLOGY.

Tokio, Aug. 1.—With regard to the sinking of the transport Kow Shing, the Japanese Government have instructed the Japanese Minister in London to express to the British Foreign Office their regret that it was not until after the engagement that the Japanese commander ascertained that the Kow Shing was a British ship. It is now known that the captain of the transport was among those saved, and that he, together with many others, was rescued by the boats from the Japanese cruiser Naniwa.

REPORTED MILITARY ENGAGEMENT.

Shanghai, Aug. 1 (Reuter).—It is reported here to-day that the Chinese position at Yashan, on the west coast of Corea, north-west of Chemulpo, was attacked by the Japanese on July 27, and again on the 28th. The Japanese are stated to have been repulsed with heavy loss, while the losses of the Chinese are described as trivial. The Japanese, it is added, are withdrawing some of their troops from Seoul to strengthen the force which attacked Yashan.

The Central News stated that the *N. C. Daily News* confirmed the reported fighting at Yashan. The Japanese, it said, brought up every available man to the battle, Seoul being almost denuded of troops. It confirmed the report that the Japanese were defeated with heavy loss. It was known that European officers were with the Chinese forces.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.—GOVERNMENT ACTION.

On Wednesday (August 1) the following communique was published:—

The Central News is officially informed that Japan has declared war upon China. Her Majesty's Government received a notification yesterday morning to that effect from the British representative at Tokio, and later in the day a similar announcement was made at the Foreign Office by the Japanese Minister. His Excellency was unable, however, to see Lord Kimberley, and communicated the intelligence to the permanent officials. The news, though not unexpected, created some sensation in Government circles, and an early Cabinet Council is being arranged for. Official telegrams were speedily telegraphed to British Consuls abroad notifying the declaration of war, and instructing them to warn British subjects of the consequences which they run in supplying arms, ammunition, contraband stores, or rendering any material aid to either of the belligerents. A special edition of the *London Gazette* will be issued immediately containing a proclamation giving similar warnings.

THE POWERS AND THE QUARREL.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg (July 31):—The Russian papers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that, whatever may be the result of the conflict between China and Japan, Russia cannot tolerate any diminishing of Corean territory, nor the alienation of Corea's present relative independence. Neither can Russia permit any interference on the part of Great Britain or any other Power tending in any way to endanger her political and commercial interests in the Far East. The papers advise the Government to adopt precautionary measures of a military and naval character, both in the Pacific Ocean and on the Russo-Corean frontier.

Aug. 1.—The Journal de St. Petersburg learns that from the outset of the dispute between China and Japan regarding Corea, Russia, like Great Britain and the other Powers, has exerted herself in favour of a peaceful solution, and advocated the recall of the Chinese and Japanese troops. The semi-official organ believes that the naval engagements which have, in the meantime, unfortunately, taken place, will not prejudice the action to bring about a reconciliation, and expresses the hope that an agreement between the Powers may prevent war through the maintenance of the independence of Corea, which best corresponds with the multifarious interests at stake in that part of the world.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

Most of the German papers reproduce very fully the latest London telegrams about Corea. Attention is also called to the suddenly suspicious-looking attitude of Russia, and to the utterance of the Russian papers, which proclaim in very emphatic language that Russia will not on any account allow anybody to violate the independence of Corea. Apparently, Russia reserves to herself exclusive rights on that point. The energetic action of Japan has seemingly given no little umbrage in St. Petersburg. Russia, we are told, "will not allow" any other Power to intervene; but as she seems to have no land or sea forces of any importance on the spot, it is difficult to see how she is to have her way in this matter.

How the international bearings of the imbroglio strike people in Germany may be gathered from some remarks in the "Vossische Zeitung."

The germs of further conflicts are already in the air, and if the efforts to restrict the war to collisions such as have already taken place should fail, then Russia will probably interfere. That will almost, as a matter of course, force England to act. To all appearances, Japan would derive no great benefit even from a victorious campaign, unless she were willing to sacrifice a great part of the fruits of victory to Corea's northern neighbour. But Japan herself is now on the eve of a very dangerous passage of arms. Whether she is weaker or stronger than China in arms is a question to which the published data afford no decisive answer. It is certain that her troops are better armed and disciplined. Her navy is also well trained. The result of the first skirmish seems to show the estimate we must form of the Japanese Navy. On land the problem for Japan is more difficult, for there she will encounter the overwhelming numbers of the Chinese, who can wage war for years without any fear of exhausting their resources.

The "Vossische" thinks that ere long the Great Powers of Europe will have to intervene and stop the war.

From Paris the correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—The view generally held here by practical politicians is that England and Russia alone of the Europeans Powers are interested in the question and may possibly feel called upon to interfere at a later date. A good deal is being said here about Port Hamilton, and it is added by those who take a quiet view of the situation, that Russia ought to desire the strict maintenance of the *status quo*, as no change would be to her advantage. It is therefore assumed that she would be strongly opposed to any intervention on the part of England. In any case—and this is a fact which is especially noteworthy at this juncture—the opinion is expressed by moderate politicians that France should maintain a neutral attitude. Oddly enough, however, the idea is gaining ground here that England is egging on Japan to action, though the protests raised on your side of the Channel against the destruction of the transport might have been regarded, if any evidence had been required, as proof that this was not the case. Here is a specimen of what is being said in Anglophobe circles on the subject of these protests:—"England speaking of humanity, of respect for international law, and of justice and honesty! This is too much." This journal, the "France," goes on to ask what England would say if she were at war with the United States and a French ship, flying the tricolour flag and commanded by Frenchmen, were to convey American troops and what England would do if her forces met this vessel. She would maintain that the French ship was nothing but a pirate, and she would treat it as the Japaness have treated the English transport. "The Japanese have acted rightly, and have given this insolent nation a well-deserved lesson, which, let us hope, will not be the last," concludes the "France," which appears to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is not the slightest similarity between the two cases. Rightly or wrongly, however, the opinion prevails here that of all countries England has the least to lose, if not the most to gain, from the complications between China and Japan.

UNITED STATES REPORTS.

Philadelphia, July 30 (*Times*).—The policy of the United States Government in Corea will be one of strict neutrality, and intervention will be limited to the protection of American citizens and their property. An effort to mediate or to prevent war has failed, according to Washington telegrams, mainly through the action of Japan in refusing mediation.

Telegrams from San Francisco state that English vessels there are unable to procure charters, and will load flour and provisions on their owners' account for China. Chinese merchants say that their country is being stocked with provisions, and that they sent large cargoes of flour by the last three steamers from San Francisco.

Washington, July 30.—M. Tateno, the Japanese Minister here, to-day presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. The speeches which were exchanged on the occasion showed that the Minister's recall was in no way due to any friction between the two Governments.

Mr. Denby, American Minister to China, who is at present in the United States has been informed by the Government that it would be advisable for him to return to his post.

Washington, July 31.—The Government here entertain suspicions that obstacles have been placed in the way of free communication between Washington and the representatives of the United States in China and Japan. If these suspicions prove to be correct, severe remonstrances will be addressed to the Governments at Pekin and Tokio.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The Government is now convinced that its official despatches from China and Japan are being deliberately stopped.

Philadelphia, July 31 (*Times*).—Chinese agents have ordered 25,000 army rifles from New England makers. Four carloads are now travelling west, via Canadian Pacific Railway, to Vancouver, for trans-Pacific shipment. More rifles with ammunition will be ordered.

Montreal, July 31 (Reuter).—It has just transpired that four trucks laden with rifles were despatched from here on Sunday night by the mail train for Vancouver, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, en route to China. They will be shipped at Vancouver on board the Canadian Pacific mail steamer Empress of India. As the Empress of India will call at Yokohama before proceeding to Shanghai there may possibly be difficulties at the Japanese port should war be declared in the meantime.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1 (*Times*).—According to reports from the cities on the Pacific coast the Chinese are leaving in great numbers for China in order to assist in the war.

RUSSIA'S VIEWS.

A well-informed correspondent writes to the *Cologne Gazette* that the Russian Government feels itself placed in a difficult position by the sudden turn which events have taken in the East. The incident, says the writer has taken place some years too soon for Muscovite purposes.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article which is regarded as officially inspired, declares that Russia could never permit the occupation of Port Hamiltion by Great Britain, inasmuch as it would create in Russia's neighbourhood "a new Gibraltar," which would be a constant source of danger to the Russian navy and a standing menace to the security of Russia's possessions in the Far East.

Vienna, Sunday Night.—With regard to the attitude of the Russian Government in the Corean question, the "Politische Correspondenz" has received from its semi-official correspondent in St. Petersburg the following statement:—

As far as the interests of Russia are involved, it would be better that no war should take place between China and Japan, as the victory of neither of those East Asiatic Powers could be advantageous to her. If, however, the struggle proves unavoidable, it will be the task of Russian diplomacy to assist in bringing it to an end as speedily as possible. But Russia can on no account permit Corea to be robbed entirely of her independence, whether by Chinese or by Japanese arms since such a condition of things would too seriously imperil the political and commercial interests of Russia in the Far East. It may also be accepted as certain that Russia would not willingly suffer the interference of any other single European Power acting by itself in Corean affairs. This refers more especially to England. The fear exists in Russian Government circles that England, would by such single intervention obtain advantages for herself incompatible with Russian interests.

LATEST NEWS IN ENGLAND.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that an army of Chinese troops, 20,000 strong, has crossed the Corean frontier from Manchuria. A further statement comes from the *Times'* correspondent that an official inquiry as to the loss of the British steamer Kow Shing, conducted by the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, in the presence of the foreign consuls, has just been concluded. The statements of forty-five survivors prove that the Kow Shing, which had 1,500 Chinese troops on board, while lawfully on her way to Asan on the morning of July 25, was ordered by the Japanese to anchor off the island of Sho-pai-oul. Here she remained until noon, being twice boarded by the Japanese officers, when, without giving any provocation, she was fired into and sunk by torpedoes. Hitherto only one foreigner, Captain von Hanneken, is known to have been saved. The Japanese fired with Gatling guns on the poor wretches who were trying to save their lives by swimming for a long time after the steamer foundered.

The excitement in China, adds the correspondent, is intense. Foreigners are unanimous in condemning the barbarous conduct of the Japanese and in demanding protection for the flags and the interests of foreign nations. I am informed by the Russian and the British Ministers that China has shown the utmost moderation, and has won the sympathy of foreigners in the East.

On the other hand, the Japanese Government has communicated through Reuter a summary of affidavits alleged to have been made by the captain and chief officers of the Kow Shing, which puts a somewhat different aspect on that incident. In effect they bear out in the main the previous statements as to the action of the Naniwa, and the visits to the Kow Shing of her officers, with the following qualifications:—The Naniwa sent an officer to the Kow Shing to see the ship's papers, and, among other questions, asked if she would follow the Naniwa. The captain answered, "We are in your power." Then the officer returned; but presently a boat was again sent, and the captain told the Japanese officer that the Chinese generals would not allow him to follow. The Japanese officer, after listening to all that he had to say, returned to the Naniwa, which then signalled to the captain to quit the ship immediately. The captain replied that he was not allowed to leave. The Naniwa then hoisted a red flag at the foremast-head, and once more hoisted the signal to quit the ship immediately. The captain warned the engineers and other foreigners to come on deck. After a while the Naniwa discharged a torpedo and fired her guns. The captain of the Kow Shing, with several others, then jumped overboard, and while they were in the water the Chinese soldiers on board the Kow Shing kept firing at them. The captain and the chief officer were eventually picked up by a boat of the Naniwa, on board of which every kindness was shown to them. The captain says that his life was threatened by the Chinese generals when he attempted to follow the Naniwa or to leave the ship. The chief officer adds that the second visit of the Japanese officer was with the view of transferring the Europeans on to the man-of-war, before the firing began, but these good intentions were frustrated by the Chinese.

A telegram from Yokohama (Aug. 1) states that the Japanese Minister placed Dain-Kun, the King's father, at the head of the Government after the collision with the Corean troops.

From Tientsin (Aug. 1) it is reported that the Emperor of China has issued an edict in which he accepts the war which Japan has thrust upon him and orders his Viceroys and commanders to "rout these pestilent Japanese out of their lairs." It is added: "Great activity prevails. Councils of war were held at the Viceroy's Yamen and the Chinese Admiralty buildings. The Imperial war factories are working night and day. Li Hung Chang is in good spirits and confident.

"Foreigners are apprehensive lest Japan should land an expeditionary force, attack the Taku forts from the landward, which is the weakest side, and operate thence against Pekin. Li Hung Chang says the possibility is so remote that it does not trouble him. Conversing recently with a diplomatist the Viceroy said, 'China will fight if forced, but she must be forced. We have no wish to quarrel, but we can defend ourselves, and will.'"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	7	0 p.m.	16	13
Teheran	18	11	5 p.m.	...	41
Suez	19	12	45 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	2
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	..	16	...	1

IF the reports as to the behaviour of the malcontent sections of the Waziri tribesmen be correct, remarks the *Pioneer*, something more than a strong escort for the Demarcation Commission may be required in October. Apparently, the lawless spirits in the tribe have done something more than defy the headmen; they are said to have actually killed three of the most influential maliks who took part in the *jirgah* which decided the case against the murderers of Mr. Kelly. Now, if this be the case, it is plain that the control which the headmen exercise, or are supposed to exercise, over the Waziris as a body, has been broken down; and it is only reasonable to expect an outbreak on the line of the Gomul Pass. This will probably take the form at first of a series of petty raids, and our small outposts will have to be on the alert against surprise. The road between Fort Sandeman and Tank will become unsafe, and all escorts and patrols will have to be strengthened. There are reckless men in abundance among the Waziris, and the country is one which offers peculiar facilities for outrages of the kind in favour on the borderland. Waziristan can turn out between 30,000 and 40,000 fighting men, but there is no sign that any great combination is intended. The older and more experienced maliks, who have sat frequently in *jirgah* at Dehra Ismail Khan during the past twelvemonth, know that Waziristan can be overrun again by our troops as it was in 1860 and 1881, and they have no desire to see their villages burned and their crops destroyed. But the younger generation, irritated by the first indiactions that the reign of law is to be enforced along the powindah caravan route, are, perhaps, bent upon doing all the mischief in their power, regardless of consequences. Some five weeks have still to pass before the 2,500 men of the Demarcation escort will begin to assemble, and in this period the dare-devils of the tribe may run riot in the Gomul. They will be hunted back to their hills, or at least driven off the road from time to time by the detachments already on the spot, but they may give a good deal of trouble all the same. If within the next week they carry out their threats of harrassing our patrols, it might be as well to move up 500 or 600 men earlier than the 1st of October. This reinforcement could hold in check all raiding parties, and it would be a sign that the Indian Government do not mean to tolerate lawlessness on the frontier.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 27.—Sir W. Houldsworth: I beg to ask the Secretary for India whether, in view of the resolution passed by this House on July 10, 1877, with reference to the Indian import duties on cotton goods, he can give an assurance that such duties shall not be reimposed without an opportunity being given to the House to express its opinion.

Mr. Fowler: The resolution of the House to which the hon. baronet refers is to the following effect:—"That in the opinion of this House the duties now levied on cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will permit." The resolution deals with duties that are protective in their nature, and I have already stated to the House that in my opinion the Executive Government ought not to sanction steps which would reverse that decision without giving an opportunity for discussion in this House. The imposition of duties which would not be protective in their character is not affected by the resolution.

THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Webb asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will place in the library the reports on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93.

Mr. H. Fowler: I find there are no spare copies of these reports in the India Office. But copies shall be procured from India and placed in the library as soon as possible.

PROFESSOR RHYS DAVIDS.

Mr. Bartley rose to move a reduction of 100*l.* in the Treasury vote with respect to the salary of the First Lord, in order to call attention to the administration of the Civil List pensions in the granting of a pension of 200*l.* to Professor Rhys Davids. He said that by special Act a sum of 1,200*l.* was given for distribution in pensions for special services. The question was whether these pensions were to be given to persons who were well off or only to the necessitous. The words in the Act were "Such persons only as have just claims on the royal beneficence," and he contended that the word "beneficence" distinctly showed that only poor persons were in contemplation. Most of the pensions were very small, but Professor Rhys Davids was awarded one-sixth of the whole fund. He did not say a word against Professor Davids's ability as an Oriental scholar, but why had he been picked out for this very large pension? He was a man between forty and fifty. He had had an appointment in Ceylon, from which he had been obliged to retire. He was afterwards a candidate for the post of librarian to the India Office, but he was not elected because of what had occurred in Ceylon. Professor Davids was now secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society; not long ago he was engaged in a lecturing tour in America, for which it was to be presumed he received a fair honorarium, and he was young enough to be contemplating matrimony. (Laughter.) It certainly was remarkable that out of the 1,200*l.* available for distribution one-sixth should be given to this comparatively young man. In his opinion this was a political job—(hear, hear)—for which the Prime Minister was responsible.

Mr. Howell said that he knew Professor Rhys Davids, who was a very able man, and as such deserving consideration. As far as he knew, Professor Davids had taken no part in politics since 1885, and he certainly had given no active support to the Liberal Party since that year. He regretted that allegations of political jobbery should have been made, but on the merits he thought there was a good deal to be said for the view taken by the hon. member for Islington.

Sir J. Hibbert held that a good case could be made out for the grant of this pension to professor Davids. He knew nothing about that gentleman's politics; he did not know whether he was a Tory, or a Liberal Unionist, or a Liberal. It would be admitted, however, that it was desirable that a man should have some political views, and if he had any political views he must be a Tory, or a Liberal Unionist, or a Liberal. The claims of Professor Davids were very great; he had devoted himself to the study of special branches of knowledge, and in his researches had spent the whole of his fortune, so that he was now a poor man. When he retired from the position which he filled in Ceylon he applied to the Colonial Office for a pension, but it was not granted because he was not technically entitled to one. Then he was disqualified for the post of librarian at the India Office because he was not an Indian civilian. At the present moment he was earning a salary of 200*l* a year as secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, which the pension for which he was recommended by a number of eminent men, including Professor Huxley. He did not wish to enter into the question whether the pension in this particular case was too large; but he thought that a strong case had been made out for granting a pension in this case in order to enable the gentleman in question to continue his researches. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. W. Russell said that this was a fund intended for the relief of people who could no longer work, and one-sixth of the whole fund had been given to this able-bodied gentleman of fifty years of age. Of course the result would be that there would remain 200*l.* a year less for distribution among those who were intended to benefit by the fund. (Hear, hear.)

The Committee divided and the number were—For the reduction, 73; against, 156; majority, 83.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Mr. Legh moved to reduce the Foreign Office vote by 100*l* in order to call attention to the appointment of Sir Mortimer Durand as Minister at Teheran. He complained that gentlemen were appointed to the Diplomatic Service who had no experience or training in the Service. What encouragement was there to young men in the Service if they were liable to be supplanted by one of these gentlemen who had no connection with the Foreign Office and probably were entirely ignorant of the dutiesthey were called upon to discharge? What would be the feelings of legal gentlemen if, on the vacancy in a judgeship, a bishop was put over their heads? (Laughter.) So far as he could make out, anybody was considered good-enough to be a diplomatist. What he would suggest was that Sir Mortimer Durand should confine himself to those countries in which the Indian Government had a direct interest. He might be a most valuable official in Persia, but it did not follow that he would be equally valuable if transferred to Europe or America.

The Chairman said it was not necessary to move the reduction of the vote.

Mr. J. W. Lowther had no hesitation in saying that in order to be a successful diplomatist, a man must have worked his way up the ladder.

Sir S. Northcote said he thought it would be unfortunate for the future of the Diplomatic Service if any impression got abroad that long and loyal service did not constitute a valid claim for promotion. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Howard Vincent was of opinion that the Foreign Office and the Foreign Secretary should retain the most absolute power and liberty in selecting the very best men to advance the interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) He should like to see a wider system of selection adopted, and he was in favour of advancing junior members of the diplomatic service to the higher posts, especially those who showed an interest in advancing the commerce of the country. He also thought it was desirable that consuls who had shown special ability should be transferred to diplomatic posts.

Mr. Curzon said that, without expressing any opinion on the general question, he should like to say with what very great pleasure he and all who had had experience of matters in the Far East had welcomed the appointment of Sir M. Durand at Teheran. (Hear, hear.)

THE PAMIRS.

He desired to allude to three separate parts of the Asiatic Continent. The first was the region of the Pamirs, the disputed border in that part of the world between Russia and Great Britain. Negotiations on this question had been going on for a long time between the two Governments, and last year her Majesty's Government discouraged any discussion upon it in that House because negotiations were still proceeding. Another year had now passed, and as far as public knowledge was concerned we were no nearer a settlement now. He should not, therefore, be making an unreasonable or extravagant request when he asked the Government to give them some information on the question before the session closed. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked what importance there was in this question of the Pamirs, and he was ready to admit that no particular physical or intrinsic importance attached to this lofty, inclement, and sparsely-populated region. But the strategic importance of the Pamirs, was overwhelming. (Hear hear.) There was also much political importance attached to the territory. As long as the frontier between Great Britain and Russia in those territories was undetermined so long would a dangerous feeling of unrest prevail among the wild tribes inhabiting them, and so long would there be considerable risk of collision between the outposts. They had had experience in recent years how easily and quickly such collisions could take place, and it was directly in the interests of both Governments that the difficulty should be settled as soon as possible. Whatever were the rival interests of Russia and Great Britain in other parts of the world, it would be an absurd and indefensible thing that those two great Powers should come into armed collision over a territory such as the Pamirs. (Hear, hear.) The considerations which her Majesty's Government must have in view in dealing with the subject were the preservation of the military frontier of India, the protection of the interests of our loyal friend and ally the Ameer of Afghanistan, and a clear and unmistakable understanding with Russia as to what the actual boundaries were to be. We had had too many disputes in Asia in the past, arising from the possession of shifting interminate and inchoate boundaries; and he hoped we would not lose this opportunity of providing ourselves with a boundary in these remote regions, which would be precise, scientific, and well defined, and which, by virtue of possessing these

crement and Japan. He could say nothing further at present, because it would be impossible to make any statement about the treaty which would not give a partial or unfair view of it until the full text had been laid before the House. It was a matter of great interest and importance, and so far as her Majesty's Government were concerned there would be no delay in presenting the treaty to the House; but it was, of course, necessary to act in concert with the Government with whom the treaty was signed. (Hear, hear.)

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett having referred to the question of the Pamirs.

Sir E. Grey said that when the question was ripe for the appointment of a boundary commission it would be practically settled. At present the negotiations had not got so far.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett said that as this question had been going on for two years it was impossible to congratulate the Government on the progress which had been made. As to the Siamese questions, it was one of the most painful and striking instances which this Government had given of yielding to Powers whose interests were opposed to ours. The demands of France were at first comparatively moderate. But her Majesty's Government had backed down before them, encouraging fresh demands, each of which was followed by a fresh surrender. Her Majesty's Government had allowed each of the promises of the French Government to be deliberately broken (cries of "Divide"); and owing to the fact that at the critical moment the British squadron was withdrawn instead of being increased, and to the fact that the Government in both these Houses made a statement practically giving *carte blanche* to France, Siam fell a spoil. (Cries of "Divide.") It was idle to talk about the integrity of Siam, when one-third of the whole territory had been seized by France. If the Government wished to preserve the remnant of Siamese independence they must show a bolder front to French demands.

Sir R. Temple asserted that if Russia were allowed to occupy the Pamirs unrestrained the whole of the north-west of India would be disturbed. Afghanistan would be threatened, Cashmere would be disturbed, and the Punjab would be in a state of anxiety. He had heard the statement of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in reference to this subject with great satisfaction. He, however, could assure the Government that few subjects more vitally concerned British India than this. The territory in question was not quite so impervious as might be supposed, because it was easily traversable during some two or three months in the year. As regarded Siam, if the present state of things was to go on for any lengthened period the moral mischief it caused might spread to Bengal. He had heard with satisfaction the statement that the Government did not regard the interests of this country in Siam as being limited to a purely commercial interest, and that they were of opinion that it extended to the preservation of the independence of that country. (Hear, hear.) Sooner or later the question of the occupation of Chantaboon by France must come up, and then we must be prepared to take a firm stand. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE PENSIONS.

On Tuesday, July 31, Sir R. Temple asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Covenanted members of the Forest Service Department of India memorialised the Secretary of State for India ten years ago, praying that the scale of pensions applicable to Covenanted officers of the Public Works should be granted to them; whether the Government of India repeatedly recommended the grant of this scale of pensions; whether he was aware that in the prospectus of the forest curriculum of Cooper's Hill it was stated that forest officers had been placed on an equality with Public Works officers in the matter of pensions; whether the concessions, including special pensions to conservators and inspector-general, had been granted to officers now in the forest service and to those to be appointed hereafter; whether forest officers had in every respect been placed on terms of equality with Public Works officers, as stated in Cooper's Hill prospectus; and whether, if the concessions had not been granted, copies of the several recommendations and of the replies of the Secretary of State for India would be laid upon the table of the case.

Mr. H. Fowler: My answer to the hon. baronet's first question is, Yes. With regard to the second question, the first recommendation of the Government of India did not include the grant to forest officers of the special scale of pensions which for exceptional reasons had been granted to the Public Works Department alone. But in 1889 they did make such a recommendation as is described in the question; and they repeated it in 1891 and 1893. My answer to the third question is in the affirmative. With regard to the fourth question in a despatch of Sept. 31, 1893, the Secretary of State authorised the grant to forest officers appointed from England of pensions on the same terms as are permitted in the case of civil engineers up to a maximum of 5,000 s. ra year, with an addition of 1,000 rs. in the case of officers who shall have rendered not less than three years' approved service as the head of the department in any province, and whose special merits may be considered to be deserving of such a concession. In reply to the fifth question forest officers appointed from England, who are now in or hereafter enter the service, will receive the same pensionary benefits as engineers hereafter appointed, but not the exceptionally high pensions granted in past years to the Public Works Department. The correspondence is still incomplete, but when it is complete there will be no objection to laying it on the table.

THE MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: When the last valuations of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military and Orphan Funds were made; and whether, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 2 of the Act 29 Vic., c. 18, it is possible to increase the benefits now receivable by the subscribers and their families, and to whom the surplus of those funds will ultimately revert.

Mr. H. Fowler: The last and only valuations of these funds were made in 1863 (Madras), 1863 (Bengal Military), 1870 (Bombay), and 1872 (Bengal Orphan). Since the passing of the Act quoted by the hon. member, and on a consideration of the said valuations, additional benefits were conferred on subscribers and their families as a final adjustment, and no further concessions can be made. There is no surplus, as the assets and liabilities were merged into the general revenues of the Government of India on the passing of the Act, since which time no separate accounts have been kept.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Thursday, Aug. 2, in answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. Fowler said: I am not aware of the dissatisfaction mentioned in the question; under the existing rules the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which is not an exclusively European Association, is the only commercial body entitled to recommend a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The Trade Association was informally consulted by the Lieutenant-Governor as to one of the appointments which he recently had to make, but he was in no way bound to consult them or to act on their advice. Eight of the ten non-official members are native gentlemen. I see no reason for intervening in this matter, which, under the Act, is left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The hon. member will see from what I have stated that there is no contravention of Rule II (*d*) and the proviso to which he refers. Mr. Womask was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Rule III.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. H. Fowler said: I am not aware of any understanding that a portion of the saving effected by the institution of station hospitals in India and the abolition of forage allowance to certain medical officers would be returned as charge pay to the medical officers in charge of such hospitals. There is no record that the claim for such allowance was considered by the Secretary of State for India in 1888 to be a just claim. It was refused on the ground that the pay and allowances fixed for the Army Medical Department in India were intended as remuneration in full for all duties which might devolve on officers of that department. There is no intention of reconsidering the previous dicision.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. Fowler said: It is the case that three steamers have been taken up for the trooping service to India this season. They have been hired at a tonnage rate per month, so that the full cost of the service will not be known precisely till the end of the season. The hiring of transports is conducted by the Director of Transports at the Admiralty in communication with the India Office. The Indian marine steamers Clive and Warren Hastings were provided for local trooping in Indian waters, and it has not been customary nor is it desirable to employ them on the home service except on special occasions.

Sir J. Fergusson: As the Government of India have to pay for the transport, is it not desirable that they should have some voice as to the mode of conveyance?

Mr. H. Fowler: As to the Government of India paying for the transport, that is a matter of administration into which I will not enter. There are reasons which it is undesirable to state to the House; if the right hon. gentleman will have confidence in me to that extent, I will explain them to him in private.

THE INDIA RUPEE LOANS.

In reply to Mr Cohen, who asked whether the Secretary for India could state what had been the result of the conversion of the Four per Cent. India Rupee Loan, Mr. Fowler said that on June 30 last he sanctioned the compulsory conversion of the 1342-43 Four per Cents. into Three-and-a-Half per Cents. He gave notice that he would pay off the whole of the debt on Nov. 1, and he also gave notice at the same time to the holders of the other rupee loan that they would have the option of a similar conversion. The amount of the 1842-43 loan was 2,733 lacs of rupees, and of that 2,459 lacs had been actually converted, and, according to a telegram received that afternoon from India, 61 lacs more had been deposited for conversion. That left a balance of only 213 lacs unconverted, and more than half of that was in the country treasuries, from which full returns of the conversion had not yet been received. The other Four per Cent. Rupee Loan amounted to about 6,777 lacs, of which already 1,325 lacs had been tendered for conversion into three-and-a-half per cents. The total amount of the four per cent. Rupee Debt tendered for conversion was 3,946 lacs out of 9,500 lacs of rupees, or more than two-fifths of the whole. He hoped the House would think, as the Indian Government did that that was a most successful result. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Goschen asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could see his way to giving the House an intimation as to when the debate on Indian Finance was likely to be taken. At all events, he hoped due notice would be given with regard to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that certainly due notice would be given. He hoped in course of next week to be able to state the exact date.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Balfour will ask the Government whether the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium and its use in India is likely to be communicated to Parliament before the close of the present session, and, if not, whether they can state the reason for the delay.

BIRR MILITARY SCANDAL.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited by what has come to be known as the Birr military scandal.

The Court-house of Birr was crowded to excess on the occasion of the trial of the officers who were charged with breaking into Surgeon-Major Fox's apartments at the barracks on the night of Wednesday, July 11, 1894. The most intense excitement prevailed. The following magistrates were on the Bench: Messrs. G. H. Shannon, R.M.; William O'Mears, jun.; Joseph Studholme, W. R. Marshall, and Toler R. Garvey.

The defendants were William Gibson, R. K. Moore, O. E. M. Saunders, H. Weldon, Andrew Armstrong, H. G. Sheppard, and R. H. T. Smith, and they were charged with having, at Birr Barracks on the night of July 11th, unlawfully and maliciously entered the dwelling-house then in the possession and occupation of Surgeon-Major Fox, at Birr Barracks aforesaid, and with having then and there unlawfully assaulted and put in bodily fear Kathlee O'Donovan and Annie Desmond, inmates of the said dwelling-house.

Mr. William J. Kelly, solicitor, Athlone, appeared on behalf of several of the defendants; Mr. William Bridge, solicitor, Roscrea, representing the defendant Sheppard. Mr. Thomas Mitchell prosecuted.

Mr. Kelly made a preliminary objection to Mr. Shannon adjudicating, as he had already investigated the evidence and ordered the prosecution. However, the objection was overruled.

Annie Desmond, being examined by Mr. Mitchell, deposed: I am a native of Bailey, and on the 11th July was engaged as servant to Surgeon-Major Fox. There is an outer door in his apartment leading into a passage; next to that is the door leading into a store room. At the further end of the passage is the door leading to the sitting-room, and my bedroom is off that room. On the night of the 11th I went to bed with Kathleen O'Donovan. Before doing so I locked the doors leading off the passage, sitting and bed-rooms. I bolted them that night. I remember hearing a noise some time afterwards, the breaking in of the passage door, and after that the noise of the officers walking through the passage. I got up, put on my dress, and next heard them breaking the sitting-room door. When I heard the latter door being broken, I went to the window and saw some men outside. I broke the window and screamed for the guard, and when the officers heard me they said we have them now. Here they are." They next broke in our bed-room door, using a ladder as a battering-ram. The officers brought it there, and I saw it in the sitting-room. It did not belong to Dr. Fox. When our bed-room was broken into four or five men were at the the door. They all had masks and handkerchiefs, and some had paper pasted on their faces. Mr. Saunders caught Kathleen O'Donovan in the sitting-room, and put his hands round her neck. Before this, at our bed-room door, a tall man with a black mask caught hold of Kathleen O'Donovan to get from him. The same man caught hold of me after she escaped from him. I was so terrified at the time that I could not tell what I was doing. He caught me by the arm, and forced me back into the bed-room. I ran out of the room after Kate. The other man by the name of Saunders had hold of her by the neck and I fainted on the table. The man with the black velvet mask said I was no more" in a weakness" than he was. That was Mr. Weldon, and he pulled me up off the table and got a goblet of water and threw it over me. I could not say what happened after that. Mr Smith put his head to the broken pane of the sitting-room door, and said, "Look out," after which they all cleared out of the room. After they had gone I looked at the clock in the sitting-room, and saw it was five minutes to eleven. I was frightened, and fainted two or three times. I identify Mr. Sheppard as being there. The following day I saw him on the square and asked Mr. Fox his name, and he told me it was the "Knockshegowna Chicken."

KATE'S EVIDENCE.

Kathleen O'Donovon deposed: I am in the employment of Surgeon-Major Fox. On the 11th of his month I retired to bed in the apartments in Birr Barracks at 11-30. I locked the doors. I was awakened by the outer door being burst in. Some men rushed into the passage. While they were in the sitting-room the gas was lit, and they commenced hammering at our door. We went to the window, broke the glass, and began screaming. Immediately afterwards I observed a ladder in the sitting-room. When our bed-room door was broken open I saw about six men outside, two having masks and the others having handkerchiers on their faces. Two were dressed as civilians. The foremost was dressed in evening clothes, and had a black velvet mask. He came into the room, and caught me by the arm. I would know him. I do not see him in Court. I thought that gentleman (Mr. Weldon) was the man, but the is not. The gentleman who had on the mask had a black moustache and) black eyes, and I would know him again, as I saw him the fallowing day on the square in officer's clothes. After I got away from that gentleman I ran out to the sitting-room. I know four of those who were at the door. They were Mr. Moore, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Saunders. There were seven or eight men in the sitting-room when I ran out. When I got into the sitting-room Mr. Saunders caught me by the arm, and I caught hold of his coat. Mr. Saunders said, "We do not want to do anything to you; we want the doctor. There is a man sick in the barracks." Mr. Sheppard then said to me. "What is the matter with you?" I did not see Annie Desmond at all until I heard her say, "Oh, look, Kathleen, what they are doing to you." I then looked round and saw the tall, dark officer with velvet mask taking hold of my clothes. I had neither shoes nor stockings on. I screamed, and one of them said, "Go up in the corner and keep quiet." I said, "I will not leave go of your coat." The handkerchief slipped off his face, and that is why I am positive of his identity. I think I must have fainted, for the next thing I remember was leaning against the shutter. Mr. Saunders had his hand on my throat, for the purpose, as I thought, of preventing me from screaming. Saunders left the room, but the tall masked officer remained, and chased witness and the other girl round the room. The guard then came on the scene.

Surgeon-Major Patrick H. Fox stated that he was in medical charge of the troops in Birr Barracks. On the night of the 11th July he returned to bed about ten o'clock. The girls examined were servants of his. He could not say whether all the doors were locked. He was awakened out of a sound sleep by a thud at the outer door. Then he heard a tramp in the passage, and as he thought some jeering and laughing. Afterwards he heard a couple of more thuds at the sitting-room door, and next he heard cries in the servants' bed-room and some one said, "Here they are." The voice sounded to witness very like the voice of Mr. Gibson. There was then another whoop, and the maids' bed-room door went in with one blow. Next there came shrieks of terror and alarm from the servants' bed-room. Witness jumped out of bed, and he was searching for matches when he heard a voice say, "Look out," and then there was a quick stampede. He also heard a voice call out, "Fall in, there," as if a non-commissioned officer was giving an order to men to fall in. One of the servants called out, "Are you there, sir?" Continuing, the witness said: I came out and found some soldiers sitting with the servants, who were terribly excited and pale as death. One of the soldiers was a corporal. I saw a stable ladder in the sitting-room, and saw the condition of the doors of the apartments. In the outer the bolt was forced, but the door itself was not broken. The sitting-room door was smashed in, the panel and other pieces were laying in fragments on the floor; the lock of this door was forced. The following days Messrs. Moore and Armstrong called. Mr. Armstrong said he was very sorry for the occurrence of the previous night, and he referred, I think, to having a "good deal of champagne on board." He then asked me if I would be willing to accept an apology. To the best of my recollection I said I would most willingly accept a full and ample apology in writing from each officer who entered my quarters on the previous night.

Private James Ryan, of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, deposed: On the night of the 11th July I was on duty as a military policeman. About 10-45 p.m. I heard some noise in Dr. Fox's quarters. I saw from the outside two girls and the officers in the room. I saw about eight officers run out, and I followed them to the militia officers' mess. Corporal Quanny went in first and I went in after, but I could not know one of them. I do not know any of them, because at the time a Corporal went in first and said, "Oh, it's all right: they are all officers." I do not think any of there was a tall man. I took no notice of them. Corporal Quanny and I went to doctor's quarters and met a man coming downstairs with a mask on. We handed him over to Drummer Clarke and Private O'Gorman of ours. I do not know what gentleman it was. I took no notice of him.

Mr. Mitchell asked for permission to treat Ryan as a hostile witness, which was granted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell: I know District Inspector Taylor, and saw him on the 12th July at Birr Barracks. I then made a statement to him in reference to this case as follows: "I and Corporal Quanny followed them to the ante-room and looked at them. We turned back then and went upstairs in the officers' quarters and met a man with a mask on his face. He asked the bugler did he know who he was, and the bugler said, 'Captain Armstrong.' I made that statement to Mr. Taylor, and it is true. I don't know the man and I would not know him again.

Proceedings in connection with the Birr military scandal were brought to a close on July 21st. At the end of the evidence for the prosecution Captain Fullerton stated that H. Weldon, one of the defendants, dined with him on the night in question three miles from Birr and di l not return to barracks until about half-past 12. The case against Weldon was then withdrawn. The case against Sheppard was subsequently withdrawn, and it was stated to be a customary thing to break into another officer's quarters for the purpose of the "drawing" him.

At the conclusion of the case for the defence the magistrates retiredto consider the case at 27 minutes past three, and at 5 minutes past four returned into court when the chairman said they had given the case their most careful and anxious consideration. As regards two of the defendants, with respect to whom the case had already been withdrawn the Bench were unanimous in believing that those two gentlemen were not there. With regard to a third (Mr. Smith), the Bench were unanimous in refusing informations, believing that the identification in his case was of a more or less intangible form. Accordingly in his case the magistrates refused an information. As regards the other four (Saunders, Gibson, Moore, and Armstrong), the chairman said he believed a 'prima facie' case had been made out, and his opinion was shared by one other magistrate. The others, however, differed, and the court being equally divided, "no rule" was marked.

Commenting on this case the "Daily Telegraph" says:—As far as concerns the magisterial decision pronounced on Saturday at the Birr Police-court on the case of alleged assault and intimidation with which certain officers of the Leinster Militia Regiment had been charged, the persons inculpated may consider themselves favoured by good luck in the circumstance that the Bench was not at one respecting the conclusiveness of the evidence tendered by the immediate victims of an indefensible outrage. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable being who has attentively perused the published reports of the so-called "Irish Military Scandal" that a gross outrage was perpetrated at Birr Barracks on the 11th July by a number of unruly young Militia officers who entertained a bitter grudge against the chief surgeon of their battalion, and, having disguised themselves more or less ineffectually, proceeded, after dining at mess, to violate his domicile and ill-use his female servants. Seemingly nobody is to be punished for committing these breaches of the law, although it was incontrovertibly proved that three of the officers summoned before the court had waited upon Surgeon-Major Fox with the request that he would accept an apology for the insults to which he had been subjected, and that one of these three had been arrested by the guard of the Royal Irish, in the very act of endeavouring to escape from the Surgeon-Major's quarters, and had been handed over to a patrol party of his own regiment, the 2nd Leinster Militia. Other members of the riotous crew that battered down the outer door of Dr. Fox's quarters, and smashed in the doors of his sitting-room and his servants' bed-room, were positively identified by Annie Desmond and Kathleen O'Donovan, whom they had half throttled and brutally pulled about, causing the former girl to swoon away with pain and fright. Yet the officers thus identified have got off scot free; Surgeon-Major Fox remains uncompensated for the damage done to his property; and no atonement has been made to the unoffending servant girls who were not only wellnigh terrified out of their wits, but actually handled with exceeding roughness by half-a-dozen masked rioters, who, while claiming 'de jure' to rank as "officers and gentlemen," were 'de facto' conducting themselves as housebreakers.

The Birr outrage must be pronounced an absolute disgrace to all those actively concerned in it. Public opinion cannot but uncompromisingly condemn the "lark" of the officers who, "painting the town red," paraded the streets of Birr, smashing lamps, disfiguring nine, battering down doors, smashing furniture, and insulting defenceless girls, especially when they attempt to evade the consequences of their turpitude by concealing their faces behind masks. The example set by such officers to the men under their command is alike demoralising and subversive of discipline, and it would be in the true interest of our gallant Army that they should be promptly eliminated from its "cadres" and replaced by worthier representatives of the military virtues. In the rollicking days of regimental horseplay described with such an inexhaustible flow of spirits by the late Charles Lever, what was considered quite the proper thing to "draw" an unpopular officer, or even an offensive "junior" in his quarters, as if he had been a badger in its burrow; to administer "cold pig" to him in profusion, or put a bear-cub into his bed; to shave half his head or one side of his face; to paint him from head to foot in florid desizn and vivid colour; in short, to subject him to an infinite variety of pranks, either with the object of "paying him out" for some breach of comradeship, or of testing his temper, courage and endurance. Even as lately as half a century after the period to which belonged the grotesque freaks recorded in "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer" and "The Adventures of Charles O'Malley," practical jokes of great offensiveness and no inconsiderable barbarity were practised and tolerated in crack cavalry corps, as well as regiments of the line, and many a tortured "youngster" was lawlessly forced to quit the Army or driven to desperate reprisals by the merciless persecution of his fellow officers. The Vane-Tempest case still lives in the memory of middle-aged Englishmen, and may be said to have struck a death blow at the detestable old system of torture and bullying which had been tacitly sanctioned by many regimental commanders and benignly winked at by the supreme military authorities. Practices that barely forty years ago were regarded as legitimate "larking," and were persistently carried on at Sandhurst and Addiscombe as well as "in country quarters," are now looked upon as vulgar and despicable acts, justly exposing their perpetrators to the reproach of common ruffianism. Such outrages as that of which Surgeon-Major Fox and his female domestics have recently been the victims must unhesitatingly be stigmatised as "bad form" of the very worst kind.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—August 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G W Forrest, B
Mr W G Hemingway, B
Mr C F Erskine, B
Mr S Butcher, B
Mr W W D Cumming, B
Mr H C Taylor, M
Mr J B Bliderbeck, M
Col A C Toker, CB
Capt H M Abud
Capt J J Cronin
Lieut S A Pearse
Lieut F A Wilson
Surg-Lieut-Col E Fawcett

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D H R Twomey, BCS, 3 mos
Mr C C Quin, BCS, 1 wk
Mr F N Oehme, B, 3 mos
Mr M E D Prothero, B, 3 mos
Mr E St G Kaye, B, 6 mos
Mr T V H Hughes, B, 6 mos
Mr W A Brodie, MCS, 3 mos
Mr B McMaster, M 2 days
Mr F J A Hill, Bo, 2 mos
Lt-Col J H Nevill, 2 mos
Major H F Cadell, 6 mos
Major R R N Street, 2 mos
Capt H L Dodgson, 3 mos
Capt C S Rose, 6 mos
Capt C H Cowie, 1 mo
Lieut C Burrard, 1 mo
Lieut L H Walker, 6 mos
Lieut G Jones, 3 mos
Lieut D J C Macnabb, 3 days
Surg-Major D Elcum, 1 week
Surg-Capt J Penny, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W G Hemingway, B
Mr R H Gunlon, B
Mr W Chadwick, B
Mr W Siddons, B
Mr H S Guinness, B
Mr H Phillips, B
Mr G A Boswell, B
Mr W H Shortt, B
Mr J M S O'Connor, B
Mr J T Mackenzie, MCS
Mr P C H Snow, Bo CS
Mr J H Clabby, Bo
Lieut-Col F H Jackson
Major H Mansfield
Capt G A Cookson
Lieut D J C Macnabb
Lieut C E Bowen
Lieut D'A C Brownlow
Lieut R de L Faunce
Surg-Lieut-Col J Scully
Surg-Capt A O Evans

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	61 34	51 41	22 29	46 11
Saturday, Aug. 18th	0 59	0 67	0 80	0 20
Sunday, Aug. 19th.....	5 56	1 37	1 35	0 12
Total ..	70 40	53 45	51 41	46 43
Total fall to August 19th, 1893	68 00	57 26	55 92	55 12
Total fall to August 19th, 1892	64 40	53 52	55 33	53 0

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·557	E	2	83·6	74·9	85	2·10	16·43	−2·32
Agra	29·533	S E	4	84·6	76·7	91	1·15	10·59	−1·75
Cawnpore..	29·569	E S E	7	88·3	78·1	85	0·19	29·52	...
Allahabad..	29·511	E N E	9	86·1	78·3	87	0·66	39·10	+15·17
Jhansi.....	29·521	S E	3	83·6	76·2	91	2·56	28·52	+2·54
Jacobabad..	29·530	S E	4	104·1	80·6	68	...	0·15	−2·31
Karachi	29·580	W S W	14	87·5	79·7	63	...	18·63	+13·45
Jeypore	29·560	N	3	86·1	74·8	91	0·19	13·61	−3·81
Ajmere	29·587	S W	9	87·4	75·1	81	0·06	14·36	+0·56
Deesa	29·611	W S W	10	84·1	75·9	90	...	16·22	−1·70
Ahmedabad	29·643	Calm	1	87·7	76·1	91	0·12	39·35	...
Bhuj	29·59	W	19	87·4	75·9	70	...	26·26	+15·82
Rajkot	29·624	W S W	9	88·9	74·7	87	0·04	44·71	+23·46
Veraval ..	29·646	W	8	89·0	77·3	91	0·01	21·91	...
Neemuch ...	29·605	W	13	86·7	71·7	92	0·36	15·31	−3·94
Indore	29·647	S W	7	74·0	68·6	99	0·83	17·31	−2·68
Saugor	29·539	W S W	6	74·8	69·2	98	0·99	49·94	+18·56
Jubbulpore.	29·583	W S W	8	76·9	68·6	93	...	49·88	+9·99
Hoshangabad	29·593	W	8	73·3	68·8	100	4·23	36·95	−1·72
Khandwa....	29·633	W N W	8	71·7	70·2	100	0·83	25·91	+6·11
Raipur	29·630	W S W	11	76·2	69·1	92	0·08	29·27	+0·50
Nagpur	29·638	Calm	7	77·4	69·6	91	0·19	27·72	−1·31
Amraoti.....	29·636	W S W	9	78·6	70·3	84	0·13	26·31	+5·13
Akola.....	29·613	W	12	79·5	71·2	77	...	19·72	−1·14
Surat	29·631	W N W	11	86·5	76·5	89	...	37·25	+2·93
Malegaon...	29·662	W S W	10	87·4	72·6	76	...	8·91	−2·56
Bombay	29·703	W	18	83·4	76·5	87	0·31	46·14	−7·37
Poona.....	29·737	W	11	75·6	69·4	93	0·85	16·61	+2·88
Aurangabad	29·737	S W	7	79·8	69·1	87	0·06	8·67	...
Sholapur ...	29·757	W	14	83·2	71·9	82	...	7·82	−5·15
Ratnagiri....	29·736	W S W	19	82·4	75·9	93	0·62	79·31	−2·71
Belgaum	29·760	W S W	9	74·4	65·7	97	1·03	35·84	+3·77
Goa	29·781	W	9	84·1	75·4	90	0·56	73·25	...
Karwar	29·809	S W	5	84·2	74·0	84	0·23	76·19	−15·27
Mangalore..	29·84	W S W	2	85·3	76·4	87	0·08	91·98	+8·33
Calicut	29·867	Calm	6	89·0	72·7	94	0·00	74·85	+3·83
Cochin	29·875	Calm	M	88·2	74·7	91	0·02	49·61	−9·39
Bangalore...	29·825	W S W	13	80·2	64·8	85	...	10·64	−0·78
Second cabad	29·727	W S W	14	86·6	71·4	75	0·04	8·23	−8·13
Masulipatam..	29·704	N W	9	91·4	76·1	75	0·45	19·35	−5·20
Bellary	29·781	W	12	89·4	72·9	64	0·03	3·71	−1·65
Cuddapah....	29·784	W	...	95·1	73·7	74	0·28	14·09	+2·19
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore..	29·829	S W	9	89·4	71·3	75	...	1·44	−1·89
Trichinopoly	29·799	W	10	99·6	77·3	57	..	3·31	−1·39
Negapatam.	29·798	W S W	10	99·6	77·7	61	...	0·38	−5·53
Colombo....	29·836	W S W	11	89·6	78·0	73	...	14·02	−1·31
Aden	29·707	S S W	18	91·3	75·9	83	...	0·07	−0·13

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·66 (61·20); G. T. H. = 0·67 (51·78); St. G. H. = 0·30 (53·03); C. P. = 0·31 (46·14).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Jacobabad, Karachi and Jubulpore and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Reading are lowest at Jacobabad, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, while they are blowing from the south-west and north-west in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Bombay and Bhuj. The morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Bombay, and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is form 4° to 7° above the normal at Cuddapah and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5½° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (4·23"), Jhansi (2·56"), and Akola (2·40"), about an inch at Belgaum, Saugor, Allahabad, Indore, Khandwa and Agra, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has become shallower but still overlies the country about Agra, Allahabad, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Jhansi, where the weather is unsettled and rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is one and half times steeper than usual; conditions are, hence, favourable for rain on that Coast. Elsewhere scattered local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 18.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole of India; briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and Baluchistan; and briskly in Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. The depression in Northern India has moved westwards and the centre is near Nowgong in Bundelkhnad, this morning. The depression is unchanged in general character, but is shallower than yesterday, and a cyclonic circulation has feebly marked a slight tendency to the establishment of a small depression in South West Bengal. Burma has received lighter rain during the past twenty-fours hour in Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Central India, light to moderate rain; and the Central Provinces, light to heavy. Important rainfalls occurred in those areas to-day; Hoshangabad received four inches of rain; Seoni, Khandwar, and Saugor, one inch; Jhansi and Delhi, two inches; Agra, Mainpuri, Meerut, Roorkee, Nowgong, and Indore, one inch. Moderate showers fell in the West Coast; and light showers in East Deccan and the Circars. Rawalpindi reports a local fall of three inches. The general condition is unchanged. Conditions in the Punjab are slightly unsettled. The depression in Northern India is now drifting westward, and is probably filling up.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 17th August.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·634
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	413
Fall of Rain	0·20
Total fall during month	2·99
" year	46·31
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 18th August	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

A SHOCKING boating accident occurred, about ten o'clock, on August 1, on the River Mauddach, a few miles east of Barmouth. In the afternoon, a large number of visitors went up to Penmaenpool in pleasure-boats, returning thence about half-past eight. On the way home they encountered a heavy gale of wind, and some of the boats capsised, res

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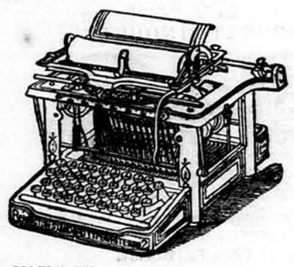

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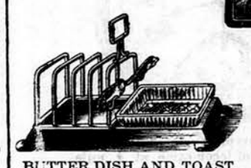

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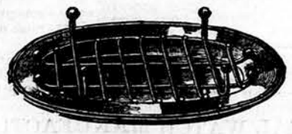

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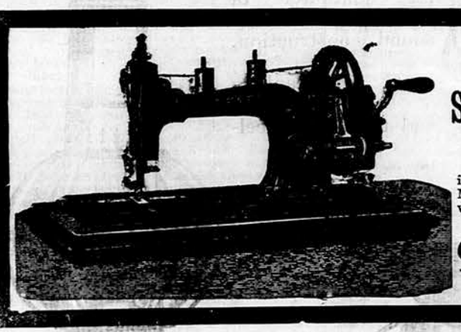

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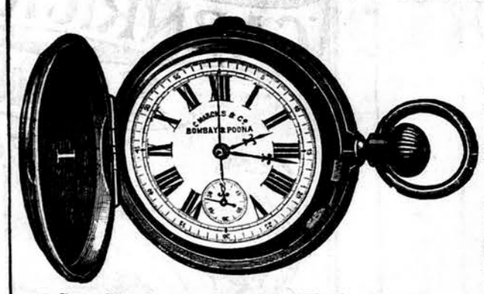

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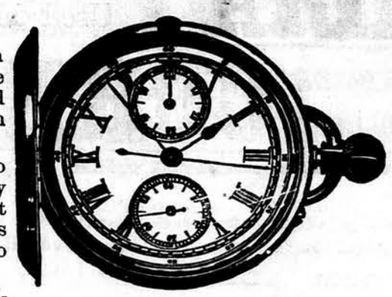

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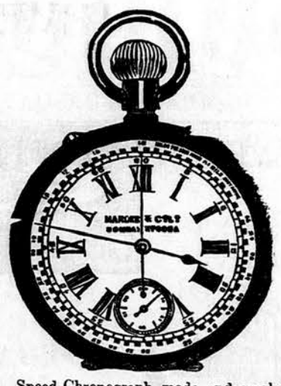

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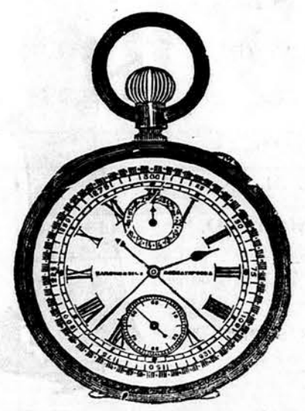

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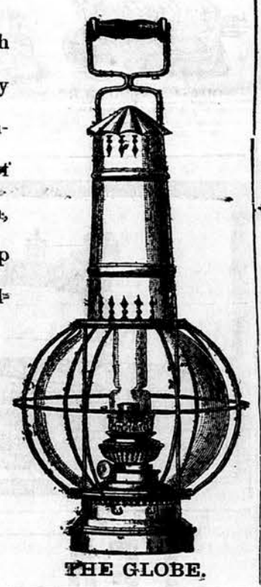

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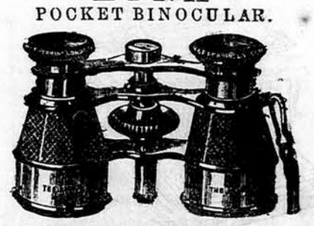

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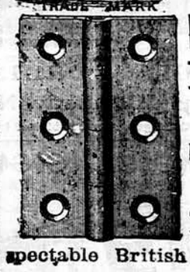

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